The Enterprise.

VOL. 9. SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1904. NO. 49.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.

6:02 A. M. Daily.
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
9:39 A. M. Daily.
12:39 P. M. Daily
5:03 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
9:12 P. M. Daily.

SOUTH.

6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:33 A. M. Daily.
12:03 P. M. Daily.
4:05 P. M. Daily
7:03 P. M. Daily.
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour	Every one-half hour
thereafter to	thereafter to
6:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
7:30 "	8:00 "
8:30 "	9:00 "
9:30 "	10:00 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:30 "	12:00 "
	12:42 a. m.

TIME TABLE

South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
5:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour	Every one-half hour
thereafter to	thereafter to
4:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
4:55 "	4:50 "
5:10 "	5:35 "
5:55 "	6:14 "
6:30 "	7:00 "
7:30 "	8:00 "
8:30 "	9:00 "
9:30 "	10:00 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:30 "	11:53 "
12:15 a. m.	12:35 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 18 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:42 a. m. to 4:42 p. m.

The last "suburban car", leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

POST OFFICE.

Post office open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 9:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M
From the North	6:45	12:03
" "	——	4:05
" south	——	——

MAIL CLOSES.

	A. M.	P. M.
North	6:35	12:09
"	——	5:24
South	6:15	3:35
"	11:35	——

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
[illegible] H. Buck ..... Redwood City

TREASURER
[illegible] Chamberlain ..... Redwood City

TAX COLLECTOR
[illegible] Grunsky ..... Redwood City

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
[illegible] J. Bullock ..... Redwood City

ASSESSOR
D. Hayward ..... Redwood City

COUNTY CLERK
H. W. Schaberg ..... Redwood City

COUNTY RECORDER
John F. Johnston ..... Redwood City

SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield ..... Redwood City

AUDITOR
Geo. Barker ..... Redwood City

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton ..... Redwood City

CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
[illegible] as. Crowe ..... Redwood City

SURVEYOR
[illegible] B. Gilbert ..... Redwood City

Seeking Data as to Machinists' Pay.

Washington.—Secretary Morton has addressed letters to various large industrial companies throughout the country, asking them for information about the pay their machinists receive, the classes into which they are divided, the amount of piece work done, the premium paid for overtime work and other matters about the employment of the men in this trade. The machinists at the navy yard at Washington have asked for increased pay and the investigation by the Secretary is in the interest of this request.

WEEK'S NEWS REVIEWED IN BRIEF ITEMS

Recent Important Occurrences Presented In Kaleidoscopic Array.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS OF THE WORLD

Short, Crisp, Pithy Paragraphs That Give the Happenings of the Week In a Form Appreciated By Busy Readers

The town of Oakley, Kas., has been entirely destroyed by fire.

Lightning struck an oil tank of the Texas Refinery, Port Arthur, Texas, on which six men were at work. The oil ignited and an explosion followed. Five men were killed and the sixth fatally injured.

A new irrigating canal being built on Williams Fork, near Hot Sulphur Springs, Colo., will be twenty miles in length. It will bring under water about 10,000 acres of land which is now worthless, being merely a sagebrush flat.

Secretary Hay, after a hard struggle to learn the Russian language, has finally given it up. He says he has a most profound respect for any one who has ever succeeded in acquainting himself with this lingual abnormity.

George Washington Bradley of Houston, Texas, aged 97 years, said to be the oldest Confederate veteran, died in St. Louis last week, while on a visit to the Exposition. He served in the Missouri infantry during the Civil War.

John Christie, charged with complicity in the hold-up of the Northern Pacific passenger train at Bear Mouth, Mont., last summer, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny and was sentenced to seven years in the Montana State Penitentiary.

Passenger train No. 8, on the Norfolk and Western road, was wrecked at Lockburn, Ohio, by spreading rails. Engineer William D. Simonton was burned to death under his engine. Fireman Fred W. Kyle of Columbus was fatally scalded.

Charles Burke, declared by the police to be an expert hotel thief, has been arrested at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. Nearly a score of letters and checks, which have been identified as being the property of hotel guests in Chicago and St. Louis, were found in his pockets.

George Faulkerson, William Andrews and a man named Lee have given up 168 square inches of cuticle at Mount Sinai Hospital, Milwaukee, to save the life of Florence Stearns, 3 years old, who was terribly burned. The operation was successful and the child has a chance of recovery.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Associated Press in New York the following directors were elected: Albert J. Barr, Pittsburg Post; Clark Howell, Atlanta Constitution; Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; Frank B. Noyes, Chicago Record-Herald; M. H. de Young, San Francisco Chronicle.

With every prospect of gaining a reprieve and eventually a commutation to a short term of imprisonment, James Webb, under death sentence at Philadelphia for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law, has declared in his cell that he wishes to die and by his own act has cut off his one chance of escaping the gallows.

Mary and Lizzie Kehrer, two single women who lived on a farm near Bucyrus, Ohio, were found horribly mutilated by the section men on the Ohio Central Railroad. They were wrapped in a bedspread and laid down on the track and were killed by a passenger train. They had frequently declared that they were tired of the struggle for life and wanted to die.

Under an order signed by the Postmaster-General an innovation was made in the postal service by which identical pieces of mail matter of the third and fourth classes may be mailed without postage stamps affixed thereto. Congress during the late session made provisions for the transmission in the mails of quantities of not less than 2000 identical pieces of this character of mail, and the present order is in pursuance of that act.

Owing over $1,000,000 and with assets of $1200, William B. S. Whaley, the financial supporter of several cotton manufacturing enterprises in the South, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy at Boston. Mr. Whaley was the senior member of the firm of W. B. Smith Whaley & Co. of Boston and is a resident of that city. Mr. Whaley's total liabilities are $1,114,215. The secured claims amount to $1,087,951 and the unsecured to $26,174.

Four hundred dollars in gold currency were found in the railroad embankment near the depot at Gardiner, Mont., wrapped up in an old sock and placed there early in the spring. This sock is part of a cache made by D. W. Dwight, who entered the saloon of Tripp & Melloy April 27th and rifled the safe of nearly a thousand dollars in gold, and currency and jewelry to the value of $200. Dwight is serving a six year term in the State penitentiary.

Judgment to the amount of $150 has been allowed a Utah minister against a Belvidere widow in an unusual case that has been decided in Justice's Court in the Boone county, Illinois, capital. Mrs. Hannah Bowley requested Rev. Samuel Gates, formerly of Belvidere but now a resident of Utah, to come to Belvidere to preach the funeral sermon of her husband. The minister came, preached the sermon and charged $200 for his services and expenses. The widow gave him $50 and he has been obliged to sue for the balance, with the result in his favor.

Charles W. Irish, a member of the Nevada surveying staff and a representative of the irrigation department of the National Government, writes that he has discovered in the tithing-house in Salt Lake City the famous old bell that was transferred a half-century and more ago from the old Capitol of Iowa, in Iowa City, to the Presbyterian church tower and then disappeared. A band of Mormons passing through the town is said to have stolen the bell from the tower, bearing it westward. Irish knows the peculiar marks on the bell, and thus identifies it. He will strive to induce Utah to send it back to Iowa.

The State Department has received from Minister Squires a table showing Cuba's import trade for the first quarter of 1904 and for the same quarter of 1903. These figures are of special interest in that they cover the first quarter after December 26, 1903, when the reciprocity treaty took effect. There was an increase of $2,038,200 in the imports of Cuba for the first quarter of 1904 over those for the same period of 1903. The Minister points out that the imports into Cuba from the United States increased only 3 per cent, while those from England, Germany, Spain and France increased 20, 21, 18 and 8 per cent respectively.

LAND RESTORED TO SETTLEMENT

Over One Million Acres Forest Reserves Thrown Open to the Public.

Washington. — Land Commissioner Richards has sent letters to the Registers and Receivers of Land Offices at Redding, Visalia, Sacramento, Susanville, Stockton and Marysville, notifying them that the Secretary of the Interior had released certain public lands from temporary withdrawals made for forest reserve purposes and restoring them to settlement. These lands, however, are not subject to entry until after ninety days' notice by such publication as the General Land Office may prescribe. That is, the lands are open to settlement at once, but filings will not be made until after the prescribed time.

It is hoped by this method to prevent the gobbling of these lands by speculators, as actual settlers will be given preference in the filings. Inasmuch as land speculators have better information than settlers, and, in some cases, are believed to stand in with the registers and receivers, it is hard to see where the ninety-day provision will be of benefit, but the General Land Office places great store upon its new plan. These lands aggregate 1,097,120 acres.

Using Telephones to Operate Railroads.

Chicago.—As rapidly as the change can be brought about the management of the Burlington system has determined to substitute the telephone for the telegraph in dispatching and operating both passenger and freight trains. The announcement was made after the conclusion of comprehensive tests that have been in progress for several years on various parts of the system.

ASSASSINS FIND REFUGE IN GENEVA

Russian Murders the Work of Conspirators Protected By the Swiss Law.

EXILES PLOTTED PLEHVE'S DEATH

Success Attained Only After Four Attempts, All of Which Were Prevented by Police—Bomb Throwers Silent.

St. Petersburg.—While some of the features of the plot which culminated in the assassination of M. Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, still baffle the police, the authorities profess to be perfectly certain that the conspiracy was hatched in Geneva by half a dozen Russians, mostly Jews. The authorities know the names and addresses of the conspirators, but are unable to take legal action against them owing to the faliure of the laws of Switzerland to interfere with political refugees, and therefore Russian terrorists are at liberty, from their haven in the Alps, to continue the work of assassination of Russian Ministers so long as they are able to find emissaries willing to risk their lives, the organizers never venturing to carry out their own designs.

Six men, who engineered the Plehve plot, according to the result of the Russian police investigation, are declared, beyond the shadow of doubt, to have organized the series of political crimes, with the exception of the murder of M. Bobrikoff, the Governor-General of Finland, which began with the assassination of M. Bogdanovitch, Governor of Ufa, on May 19, 1903, and ended with the blowing up of Minister Plehve on July 28th of this year. Gerchunin, whose plot resulted in the assassination of Minister of the Interior Sipiaguine on April 15, 1902, now turns out to have been only an emissary of these Geneva terrorists.

For the first time the fact is now revealed that M. Plehve's murder had been preceded by four abortive attempts to encompass his death, which the department of political police frustrated in the nick of time by the arrest of the attempted assassins, who were quietly imprisoned or banished. Only one of these attempts has hitherto become public, and that was revealed by the accidental explosion of a bomb in the Hotel du Nord, in St. Petersburg.

Sassonoff and two of his accomplices continue to maintain obstinate silence regarding the assassination of Minister Plehve, although one of the accomplices has confessed that he threw a bomb into the canal on the morning of the assassination. Bernstein, the other accomplice, obeying the injunction of the terrorists, refuses to make any statement.

IMMIGRATION IS DECREASING.

Reports Show Falling Off in Spite of the Ocean Rate War.

Washington.—In spite of the ocean rate war during the last few weeks of the fiscal year ending June 30th, there was a decrease in immigration in 1904 of 44,176 over the previous year.

Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent points out that while there has been a decrease in immigrants from other countries, those coming from England arose from 26,219 in 1903 to 38,626 in 1904. This is regarded as showing the trend of a better element of immigrants coming to this country.

The total of all immigrants for last year was 812,870, against 857,046 for 1903.

The country sending the greatest number of immigrants was Italy, for both years. That country, including Sicily and Sardinia, contributed 230,622 in 1903 and 193,296 in 1904, a decrease this year of 37,326.

Austria - Hungary followed Italy closely with 206,011 for 1903 and 177,156 for 1904.

The total immigration from Europe in 1903 was 814,507, as against 767,933 in 1904, a decrease of 46,574.

Asia in 1903 sent 29,966 and 26,186 in 1904, a decrease of 3780.

When a fellow boasts of his honesty there's no telling how he manages to pay his debts.

CASHIERED FOR COWARDICE.

Kuropatkin Hampered by Incompetence and Drunkenness of His Officers.

London.—According to the Daily Mail's correspondent at Liaoyang, general orders were discovered by the Japanese in a building at Liaoyang which had been used by the Russians as headquarters. These orders reveal an amazing lack of discipline in General Kuropatkin's army. They show that several commanding officers have been cashiered.

The commander of the Second Ural Cossacks was removed on July 11th for abandoning a position upon hearing that the Japanese were approaching. He made no investigation of the rumor. His retirement seriously endangered the Russian operations.

Two colonels of Siberian sharpshooters were cashiered on July 23d. No reason for this action is given in the orders. The commander of the Fifth Cossacks was cashiered for habitual drunkenness and behavior unbecoming an officer.

A general order was issued on July 13th censuring officers for publicly belittling the ability of their superiors. Another order stated that ammunition and transport wagons were often needlessly abandoned on the field and directed that greater care be exercised in view of the difficulty of replacing them. Quick-firing batteries were censured for wasting ammunition and for wild firing.

Another order, issued on July 28th, strongly rebuked non-commissioned officers for destroying Chinese property and mistreating women. The trouble, apparently, was not stopped, for on August 5th an order again denounced acts of this character and ordered regimental commanders to be more vigilant.

The correspondent adds that these orders show conduct that is in striking contrast to that of the Japanese, whose sobriety, orderliness and perfect discipline have excited the admiration of observers throughout the war.

Hospitals of Japan Are Crowded.

Tokio.—Unofficial estimates place the number of sick and wounded Japanese soldiers under treatment in Japan at 45,000. The military hospitals in Tokio, Osaka and Hiroshima contain 10,000 men each. Nine thousand have recovered sufficiently to be sent to mountain and health resorts. The system of handling and treating the sick and wounded is working splendidly, and the death rate is exceptionally small. The foregoing figures, of course, are exclusive of the thousands of Japanese who are being treated in field hospitals or are on their way home.

RUSSIAN JEWS ELUDE CALL TO ARMS

Thousands Transfer Their Domiciles to Avoid Being Sent to the Far East.

St. Petersburg.—The disturbances which occurred at Odessa last week are now said not to have been anti-Jewish, but anti-military, and to have been caused by reserve men, who, it is alleged, refused to go to the Far East. A detachment of regular troops sent to suppress the disturbance is said to have refused to obey orders.

The mobilization at Odessa has been entirely successful, except as regards the Jewish reserve men, 50 per cent of whom have eluded the call to the colors by going abroad or transferring their domiciles to neighboring provinces where there is no mobilization.

The total number of reserve men called out in the city district is 17,000, of which 4000 Jews and 800 Christians did not respond. The places of the missing Jews are filled up by Christians.

The mobilization led to slight rioting at Ekaterinoslav. About 125 drunken reserve men wrecked a few wine shops and two private residences. The rioters were arrested without blood being spilled.

A slight Jewish riot is reported to have occurred at Shpola, province of Kieff.

Mormons to Locate in Mexico.

Austin, Texas.—Bishop W. W. Cluff of the Mormon church at Salt Lake has arrived in Mexico, charged with the mission of purchasing large tracts of land upon which Mormon colonies will be established. He will examine lands situated in the southern portion of that country and which it is said are suitable for colonization purposes. Several thousand Mormons will be sent from the United States to locate on the lands.

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits.... July 1 to Feb. 1
Rail.....October 15 to Nov. 30
Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.
Deer.....August 1 to October 15
Trout.....April 1 to November 3.
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.

The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.

The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of $25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover October 15 to February 15.
Mountain Quail and Grouse...Sept. 1 to Feb. 15
Doves.....July 1 to Feb. 15
Tree Squirrel.....Aug. 1 to Oct. 3
Male Deer.....July 15 to Nov. 1
Pheasant and Meadow Lark killing prohibited
Trout.....April 1 to Nov. 3
Steelhead (in tidewater) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 10
Striped Bass.....Three pounds
Black Bass.....July 1 to Jan. 1
Salmon.....Oct 15 to Sept. 10
Lobster or Crawfish.....Aug. 15 to April 1
Shrimp.....Sept. 1 to May 1
Crabs, 6 inches across back....Oct. 31 to Sept. 1
Sturgeon and Female Crab.....Prohibited
Abalone.....Less than 15 inches round

Poaching in Canadian Water

Vancouver, B. C.—The American steamer Alert of Bellingham, and two large scows, one of them loaded with salmon and $1000 worth of nets, were seized at Oyster creek, Vancouver island, by the Ruth, a Dominion Government fisheries protection steamer. The value of the property seized is about $15,000. The authorities claim that the American boat was poaching on fisheries 125 miles from the American boundary. The seized steamer has been brought to this port.

Cut to Bits in a Trashing Machine.

Kalispell, Mont.—Forest L. Webster lost his life in a most awful manner near this city. He was engaged in feeding a thrashing machine at a ranch about nine miles from Kalispell when he accidentally stepped through an opening of the cylinder, which was revolving at a rate of 2000 times a minute. He was drawn down and literally chewed to pieces by the teeth of the cylinder and concave before the machinery could be stopped.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,

South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods
Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods
Crockery and Agate Ware
Hats and Caps,

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

Cyrus Noble

The World famous American whiskey.

A perfect distillation of the best grain.

Aged in wood.

Of a soft mellow flavor.

Absolutely pure.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

A Chicago oculist asserts that glasses cure alcoholism. They certainly cause it.

Don't gamble on the price of meat unless you are in a position to hold the steaks.

The Japanese have a Togo and a Nogi, but if they have a Nogo he has not yet been heard from.

The coffee trust has advanced prices again, and the housewife feels she has grounds for her boiling indignation.

A great many persons manage to evade the train robbers by the simple process of doing their traveling in the daytime.

A French statistician says that 14,000,000 men were killed in wars in the last 100 years. American railroads could beat that record.

The technical journals tell us that "alcohol made from sawdust is already a commercial success." It is almost impossible to fail to sell alcohol.

Dr. Brush has discovered a tribe of cliff dwellers in the mountains of Mexico. Why go so far? Why did he overlook the occupants of the modern flat building?

Is higher education good for women? Statistics show that not over one out of three or four of the graduates of the leading colleges for women succeed in getting married.

If some of the distinguished officers of the United States army are correct in their beliefs the enemy which captures consignments of canned beef will have the worst of the engagement.

Accepting as true the estimate that fifty years of coal mining will exhaust all the veins of anthracite it is easy to see how the time may be extended to twice that period by a strike every other year.

By coloring the food of silkworms French scientists are able to cause the little animals to produce any colored silk that they desire. Perhaps by giving them water only they can produce watered silk.

In all the public schools of Saxony, English is hereafter to be an optional subject, for the reason that it is "the most widely used civilized language in the world." The recognition of the world sphere of influence which our mother tongue possesses and adorns is thus once more to be recorded.

The science of "intensive" agriculture seems to have been mastered in Japan, where, it is stated, the forty-five million inhabitants live almost entirely on the production of a cultivated area about one-third the size of the State of Illinois. "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm," and probably he would be willing to do it if we were such superlative farmers that we could grow food enough for twenty-four hundred persons on each square mile of land.

Painters employed to decorate a rich man's house in New Jersey—a white house with green blinds—refused to make the trimmings a bright yellow, as the owner ordered, and finally struck rather than carry out a color scheme which, they said, would ruin the master painter's business. At first thought a color-blind man seems to have a right to any combination he is willing to pay for; but really the painters struck the keynote for conscientious artistry and public welfare both, for the color-blind man owes a duty to his neighbors who have a better color-sense.

Although some scientists say the oceans are slowly shrinking, the ships which man makes to float on them are steadily increasing in size. Measurement of every new marine monster is made by comparison with the old Great Eastern, so long the wonder of the world. The new ship, Baltic, which lately entered New York harbor on her maiden voyage, presents some interesting figures when so measured. The Great Eastern was built to carry twenty thousand tons of freight and nearly three thousand passengers. The Baltic can carry twenty-eight thousand tons of freight and nearly three thousand passengers. She is not an "ocean greyhound." If one wanted a canine metaphor she would be an "ocean daschund;" but "ocean draft horse" hits the mark nearer the center. The Baltic is one of that practical and useful class of steamers, which because of their great size and comparatively low horse-power are not fast, but have great stability. Their immense carrying capacity makes them profitable boats to run.

One of the distinct features of the age is the tendency to return to agriculture. Where a few years ago the farmer boys were rushing to the cities to crowd the professions, there is now a decided move in the other direction. The natural reaction that must always follow a movement so radical in some measure accounts for the disposition to return to the soil for a livelihood, but there is more. The agriculturist has become a professional man. The college and the university have added a special course for his benefit, and gives him a degree. He is a botanist and a chemist, and science has taught him to take in the jaded and worn-out farm, and with intelligence cause it to blossom like the rose. The dispiriting labor which bent the forms of the elders and sent the lads scurrying cityward has been lightened by devices that better accomplish the end sought. The long hours are shortened, and the farmer finds time to indulge in the enjoyments of life. This new condition, added to the fascination of independence, has turned many men from other professions toward the country, carrying with them the mannerisms of their classes until the extermination of the chin whisker is threatened by the Prince Albert coat.

Practically all the rubber in the world is obtained from the trees that grow wild in the forests of Africa and of South America. The trees are usually widely scattered, and transportation of the gum to market is difficult. A capitalist of Para, Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon, has been experimenting with the cultivation of rubber trees. A few years ago he planted a lot of seeds. They came up, and the trees grew so well that in 1890 he was convinced that it was possible to make a rubber plantation, and has devoted five acres to that use. This spring he tapped forty of the older trees, and secured a lot of first-class rubber gum. He is now satisfied that it is possible to do on a large scale what he has done in a small way; and that the man who has capital enough to afford to wait ten years for returns can make a large profit by planting rubber trees in the lower Amazon valley near the market. The rubber thus produced can be gathered more cheaply than the wild rubber, as the trees will be near together, and it will be cleaner and purer than that which is gathered in the natural forests. Besides, its nearness to the market will save the producer the heavy cost of freighting it many hundred miles down the river. In the meantime the South American republics have been quarreling over the possession of the wild rubber forests in the upper Amazon valley.

The assassination of Minister of the Interior von Plehve, following so closely upon the assassination of the Russian Governor General of Finland, goes to show that the rumors of growing internal troubles in Russia have not been exaggerated. Because the assassin is a Jew, and because Von Plehve was held mainly responsible for the Kishinef massacre, it is assumed that the present assassination is an echo of the Kishinef affair. Perhaps that is partly true, but there also is reason to fear that Russia's troubles abroad have prompted a general renewal of activity among the radical element at home. No doubt there is general disposition among the radicals to add to the cup of bitterness the government is now supping, and to embarrass the government in every possible way. While the Russian government has little claim to world sympathy, the act of the assassin cannot be defended from any rational standpoint. It will not help the cause of the reactionaries. The Russian autocracy may not be strong enough to handle the situation in Manchuria, but there is no question of its power to deal with the situation at home. Violent measures upon the part of the protesting element are likely to provoke only harsher repressive measures by the government. The real hope for liberalism in Russia lies in the development of a healthy and intelligent popular sentiment in favor of reform. There have been many indications of late that the Czar and his advisers are realizing the need of a more liberal government as a step in the development of a great nation. The Czar himself is believed to be well meaning, and there is hope that in time progress may be made along the path of reform. But the assassination of an individual is a poor argument to bring to bear in an appeal for liberty. The nihilists have tried it frequently enough to prove its inefficiency.

Wear Rings at Night.

"Women are not wearing rings as they did several years ago," said a well-known gem expert when asked if rings are no longer stylish. "They buy more rings than ever before, but they use them only for full dress.

"Why, as recently as five years ago the sex had a craze for making pawnshop displays on their hands, and wore rings morning, noon and night, anywhere and everywhere. Even women in the deepest mourning did not discard their rings.

"But it is not so now. The matron is content with wearing her wedding ring, even putting aside her engagement ring, while her single sister, if she wears even one ring, usually adopts a plain dull gold seal ring adorned with her coat-of-arms or somebody else's.

"Rings are brought out with the stars, but it is now considered quite vulgar to burden the hands with them in the daylight."

A Money-Making Widower.

"A most peculiar chap! He has been married four times. Between spells he seems to have a positive genius for money-making; but just as soon as he gets married the faculty appears to desert him, and he loses out financially."

"H'm! He is a great deal like one of those mustang ponies out West—has to be broken every time he is hitched up."

German Telephone Girls.

The 4,000 telephone girls in Germany are government employes. Each must be of good character and live in a respectable family. The pay is 33½ cents a day, with an advance of 6 cents in two years, and those four years in service secure 71 cents a day. Applicants for these positions usually wait two years for an opening.

To Cure a Severe Sprain.—From the druggist procure a small quantity of palm oil, raw state; with this rub well three times a day before a strong fire, bandage each time firmly with flannel, and in three days you will be cured.

Treatment for Sting of Bee.—In case a piece of the sting of a bee remains in the wound extract it with the fingers or a small pair of tweezers. The best application for the inflammation is diluted ammonia water, after which a cloth covered with sweet oil should be placed upon the part.

Borax for Colds.—A cold in the head can be cured at once if taken care of at the very beginning. Dissolve a tablespoonful of borax in a pint of hot water; let it stand until it becomes tepid; snuff some up the nostrils two or three times during the day, or use the dry powdered borax like snuff, taking a pinch as often as required. At night have a handkerchief saturated with spirits of camphor, place it near the nostrils, so as to inhale the fumes while sleeping.

To Relieve a Cough.—A sudden and wearing attack of coughing often needs immediate attention, especially in consumptives and those chronically ill. In an emergency that ever useful remedy, hot water, will often prove very effective. It is much better than the ordinary cough mixtures, which disorder the digestion and spoil the appetite. Water almost boiling should be sipped when the paroxsyms come on. A cough resulting from irritation is often relieved by hot water through the promotion of secretion, which moistens the irritated surfaces. Hot water also promotes expectorations, and so relieves the dry cough.

MALADY WHICH ATTACKS VISITORS TO CAIRO, EGYPT.

THE PYRAMID LIMP.

The pyramid limp is a disease that usually attacks the tourist the second or third day after his arrival in Cairo. To many visitors the pyramids are all there is to be seen in Egypt, and once arrived there they proceed to make the ascent. It is not an easy climb, as these steps are so high that no one can reach the top without help from before or behind, and the result is strained and lamed muscles. Residents and habitues recognize the pyramid limp in an instant, and the sufferer is greeted with jeers whenever he makes reference to his sufferings.

Texas and Her Vast Area.

Some idea of the State of Texas may be formed with the aid of a few statistics. Its extreme length is 620 and its breadth 765 miles, comprising an area of 265,780 square miles. It has 243 counties, 19,500,000 acres of improved farming land and farm property of the value of $962,000,000. The number of its farms is 352,100.

Its population as shown by the last census was 3,048,710, being in point of numbers the sixth State in the Union. Those which exceed it are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri and Illinois, whose aggregate population is 23,656,769. Yet their total area is only 262,010 square miles. This is less by 3,770 miles than Texas, which would not be equalized were Connecticut and Rhode Island thrown in. If the population of Texas were as great to the square mile as New York's it would be 49,598,220, or nearly twice that of the five States mentioned.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Artist and the Cows.

Silas—What is old Rube so hot about?

Cyrus—Why, an artist asked him if he could paint his cows.

Silas—That didn't hurt the cows, did it?

Cyrus—Yes, by heck! He painted a sarsaparilla sign on each one.—Philadelphia Record.

Unmoved.

"I understand," said the indignant citizen, "that you used large sums of money in the election."

"That's all right," answered Senator Sorghum, cheerily. "I'll get it all back one way or another."—Washington Star.

Owing to the fact that so many people do not get to taste spring chicken till fall, the name should be changed

PRESERVING STANDARDS.

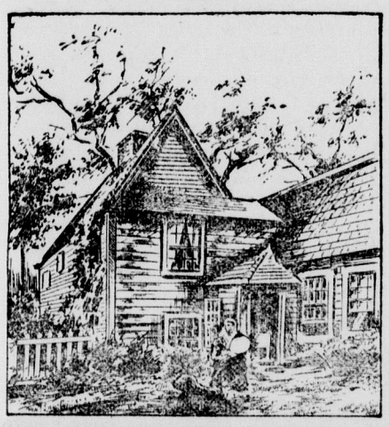
The one-hundred-foot rule in Trafalgar Square, London, which is the standard of length for all countries that use the English system of measures of length, is to be replaced, says the London Globe, by one better housed in Westminster Hall. The present standard, which has been copied in steel by the government of the United States, is a bronze strip inlaid in granite. It is liable to slight inaccuracy because it is exposed to variations in the atmosphere. It has stood in its present site since 1876.

The requirements for a standard of this sort are a long, level, dry plot, protected from wilful damage and from changes in the air, and yet accessible to the public in such a way that workers can compare measures with it undisturbed by idlers. Westminster Hall is said to be ideal for the purpose. The new standard will be subdivided to the thousandth part of an inch.

The greatest care is used in preserving the various standards, but none are more closely guarded than the British yard and pound. They are kept immured in the wall of the staircase leading to the upper waiting room of the House of Commons. Every twenty years they are taken out and inspected.

The platinum pound is then wrapped in Swedish filtering paper, placed in a silver-gilt case, packed in a solid, square bronze case, and deposited in a mahogany box, which is secured by screws and sealed. The gun-metal yard is placed on eight rollers in a mahogany box, and both boxes are then put in a lead case, and the cover is soldered. This is put in an oak chest which is screwed tight, and deposited in a cavity in the wall. The aperture is then cemented up, to remain closed for twenty years more. In spite of all precautions, the inspection of 1892 disclosed minute variations in both standards, but they are believed to have been due to slight inaccuracies in the computations in 1872.

OLD FAIRBANKS HOMESTEAD.



FAIRBANKS' ANCESTRAL HOME.

The ancestral home of Senator Fairbanks at Dedham, Mass., was built in 1636 of timbers brought from England, and the ancient dwelling is still in a fair state of preservation. Descendants of Jonathan Fayerbanke, who, with his sons, settled at Dedham and built the house, recently held a reunion there. Members of the Fairbanks family who attended include the Republican candidate for Vice President.

Poison-Sumac.

There are several species of sumac, and most of them are harmless, but if we do not know one from the other we are apt to feel uncomfortable in the presence of any of them. The poisonous species may be readily distinguished from either the smooth sumac or the stag-horn sumac by reason of the fact that the leaflets of these species are saw-edged, while those of the poison-sumac are "entire"—that is, without teeth or lobes. The one other species with which it may be confused is the mountain sumac; but as in this shrub the leaf-stems are widened out into so-called "wings," it need not be mistaken for its dangerous relative, whose stems are wingless. The poison-ivy, a near relative of the poison-sumac, though usually a creeper, is classed with the shrubs, and sometimes becomes one when it happens to grow in a spot where there are no supports for its aerial roots. This plant has compound leaves with three leaflets, a fact which enables us to distinguish it at once from the Virginia creeper, which has five leaflets, and from the bittersweet, which has from seven to nine.—Woman's Home Companion.

One Pleasant Dance.

Mr. Klumsay—I danced quite a number of times with Miss Cutting last night.

Miss Pepprey—Yes, she was telling me how much she enjoyed one of the dances.

Mr. Klumsay—Indeed? Which one was that?

Miss Pepprey—The one you sat out.—Philadelphia Press.

The Man Who Attracts Business.

A sunny man attracts business success; everybody likes to deal with agreeable, cheerful people. We instinctively shrink from a crabbed, cross, contemptible character, no matter how able he may be. We would rather do a little less business or pay a little more for our goods, and deal with an optimist.—Success.

A broken arm can't keep a woman from church, but physical ailments find a man weaker, and a scratch will serve to keep him home.

When the sexes have equal rights will men wear $9.98 millinery creations and kiss each other on the streets?

LITTLE STORIES AND INCIDENTS

That Will Interest and Entertain Young Readers.

Table Manners.

The bluejay is a greedy bird; I often
watch him eat,
When crumbs are scattered from our
door he snatches all the treat,
He drives the smaller birds away, his
manners are so rude—
It's quite a shocking thing to see him
gobble down his food!
And sometimes, when I'm not polite, I
hear my mother say,
"Why, now I see a little boy who's eating bluejay way!"

The sparrows are a noisy set, and very
quarrelsome,
Because each hungry little bird desires
the biggest crumb,
They scold and fight about the food, all
chirping "Me! Me! Me!"
And sometimes when we children are inclined to disagree
About the sharing of a treat, my mother
says, "Why you
Are acting now the very way the silly
sparrows do!"

The jolly little chickadees are perfectly
polite,
They never snatch, they never bolt, they
never, never fight,
They hold the crumbs down daintily with
both their little feet,
And peck off tiny little bites—we love to
watch them eat!
And when my sister's good at meals, my
mother says, "I see
A little girl who's eating like a darling
chickadee!"
—Good Housekeeping.

Something Queer.

Billy Visits the Farm.

Dear Johnny: I have cum down to Unkel Ned' farm. Consin Jim kin make picters which I send some of to you.

Me and you was way off when we ust to feel sorry for the poor country Boys who never see's nothin' nor has eny fun, but jist to Work all the time frum before day light in the Morning till the cows is milked and put back in the Pastur at night. We was "barkin' up the Wrong tree," as unkel Ned would say, fer the boys in the Country has more fun than a lot.

Unkel Ned asked me if I liked to fish and he sed that when we got the Weeds all hoed out of the corn field and the wheat cut and the clover Hay hauled and Stacked and the Fence fixed round the wood lot and some other things we'd take a half day off and go fishin'.

Aint I lucky to have a unkel who lives in the Country and wants to see a little boy Enjoy hisself?

When we got in sight of the House I saw Aunt Mandy out at the Kitchen door lookin' fer us. I guess she don't fergit when she was a Little Boy herself fer she put two kinds of pie on my plate.

We had lots of fun yesterday in the hay field. It don't grow in Bales but in Hay Cocks. Unkel sez its lots of fun haulin them into the barn where they won't be stoled in the winter time. Little Ephraim the darky laffed when Unkel sed this.

Ephraim don't liv here. He just visits. I'm going to hunt Bugs with him tomorrow. He likes bugs.

The hay isn't all put away as sum is kept to fill the feather beds with.

The darky kid ast me if I wanted to ride the white horse. So I got on him. His name is Old Sal. Unkel sed hitch a hay Cock to her and they put a chain around a hay Cock and hitched it to the horse.

The darky kid said get up, and Old Sal started off with the hay cock.

Purty soon I herd an awful buzzin' an' looked round an' see a quart of bumble bees comin' out of that hay Cock. I knowed if they stung Old Sal she'd run off an' smash things, so I whipped her up an' tried to git away, but I tell you its purty hard to run away frum a bumble bees nest when your hitched to it. I guess them bees wuz mad at me fer haulin' their House away, fer one bee got on Old Sal and the other 999 tackled me.

When I got back unkel Ned and that Black kid was laffin' fit tu bust. I wonder if they knowed them bees Lived there?

I'm standin' up and eatin' my meals ôfin the top of a rain barrel now.

Your Friend. BILLY.

—P. S.—Kin you cum down?—Chicago Journal.

Our 9,000 Coast Lights.

There are 9,000 burning lights and signals stretched along the American coasts, forming a perfect link, so that the navigator need be beyond sight of one of the beacons. One thousand of these are located on the Atlantic coast, 1,500 are scattered along the rivers and inland water ways, 500 on the great lakes and 200 on the Pacific coast.

FIRST LUCIFER MATCHES.

Were Placed on the Market in 1827 and Called Congreves.

The first really efficient lucifer match must be put to the credit of John Walker of Stockton-on-Tees, who, in 1827, placed them on the market under the name of "congreves," in compliment to Sir William Congreve, the inventor of the war rocket. These matches were sold for a shilling a box, which contained, besides a few dozen of the matches, a little piece of folded sandpaper, through which each splint of wood had to be drawn before it could be made to inflame. An original tin box stamped with the royal arms and bearing the word "Congreve" is preserved as a curiosity in one of the London museums.

As in the case of all other industries, this was initiated by hand labor alone. The splints of wood were no doubt originally dipped in the igniting composition one by one; but subsequently they were tied up in bundles and dipped en bloc, the workman giving each bundle a twist with his hands so that the end of each splint would be free to move to a certain extent, and absorb a little more of the compound than it would if kept quite still. The next advance was to fix the splints in a frame so that each was separated from its neighbor, and this frame containing about 1,500 matches, would be brought down on a marble slab upon which the composition was spread. The tipped matches, still in their frame, would then be dried in air for a few hours, and afterward placed in a heated chamber to complete their desiccation. Manual labor is now almost wholly dispensed with in the manufacture of matches. The employment of yellow phosphorus for the charging of matches made the industry a very unhealthy one, and the work people, if not in the best of health, ran the risk of contracting a terrible disease known as necrosis of the jawbone, the vulgar name for which was "phossy jaw." With improvements in manufacture this evil has now been eliminated.—Chambers' Journal.

USED ONE PEN FOURTEEN YEARS

Louisville Man Carried a Knife 18 Years and a Pencil 5 Years.

The constant use of a pen point for fourteen years, a penknife eighteen years, an ordinary indelible lead pencil five years and a key ring nineteen years to the ordinary person sounds incredible, but such is the case with Cad Burba, a clerk in the general customs office here.

Mr. Burba, who was in the drug business at New Hope for more than ten years, is now using constantly a pen point he secured, second hand, while in the drug business, and since he has been at work for Uncle Sam he has continued to use it, preferring it to any other. During that time he has worn out two penholders, but the point is still in the prime of condition, kept so by the care bestowed upon it by its owner.

A fellow clerk was discussing the matter of care of pens yesterday, when Mr. Burba remarked that any pen, or article, of any kind, would last for years if given the proper care. To prove his claim he drew from his pocket a knife which he had carried eighteen years. The blades gave evidence of numerous whettings, but not a gap or break could be seen. The knife, Mr. Burba said, had done a full share of work since he had owned it, and is good for many years yet.

After exhibiting the knife, Mr. Burba drew forth a key ring bearing the date of 1885. It is a souvenir of the Louisville exposition, was purchased as such by Mr. Burba during the festal occasion, and has since done constant service. Mr. Burba has a special pocket for all these articles, and they may always be found there. He says he never breaks the point from a pencil, never loans it but that he watches it closely, and sees to it that it does not get away; never leaves the pencil, key ring or knife lying on his desk, but replaces them in their respective pockets when not in use, and by such inviolate system and care he always has them about him.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Don't blame woman for being vain; she is only what man has made her.

It is a question among child culturists as to the exact age at which a boy or a girl develops a moral sense. Some less scientific and more practical assert that it depends upon the child. There is a North Side mother who has reluctantly come to the conclusion that her 8-year-old son will never develop any moral sense at all. She bases her belief largely upon the following:

In particular she had tried to instill into little George's mind a horror of gambling, deeming this the more necessary, perhaps, by reason of his father's business, which is connected with the stock exchange. She reasoned with him in approved kindergarten fashion, showing him how demoralizing unearned wealth is to a community, seeing that it must always be acquired at the expense of somebody else, and painting the mental anguish of the somebody else in moving terms. Little George listened attentively and he uttered no protest when he was forbidden to play "keeps" with other boys for marbles. Even gum-in-the-slot machines were prohibited as a dangerous nearing of the giddy verge.

One noontime, however, little George came home with bulging knickerbocker pockets. They were obviously crammed with marbles and his mother demanded to know where he had got them.

"I'll tell you, mother," he said, with sweet candor shining in his baby eyes. "I won 'em from Dickie Thomas. You don't mind me playing 'keeps' with him, do you? He plays an awful poor game."—Chicago Daily News.

THE VALUE OF ALLOYS.

In the metal-working trades, more than in almost any others, things are seldom what they seem. People want things cheap, and manufactured goods cannot be sold for less than the cost of the mere metal. But outside of actual frauds, writes Prof. J. G. Horner in London Answers, there are many articles which are not, strictly speaking, the things they are taken for, and which are all the more desirable because they are not.

"Block-tin" goods, for instance, are steel goods, coated. Vessels made of tin would melt on the fire or fall to pieces on the first time of using. Steel must be used, and "block" only means that an extra thick coating of tin has been given.

"Brass" stair carpet rods are generally rods of iron cased with very thin tubes of brass. Much "copper" work is not copper but coated iron. The part pure metals play in manufacture is nothing by comparison with the alloys in their many hundreds of combinations.

Pure iron, for instance, is only a laboratory preparation. Cast iron, the most generally useful variety, contains about five per cent of impurities, and the curious thing is that it owes its special value to the presence of these. Pure iron can be shaved with a pocket-knife; impure iron can be made almost as hard as steel.

Steel is a true alloy, containing several foreign elements. Here, too, as in iron, the special values of the different steels depend on the nature and proportion of these elements. Steel may be had as soft as the softest irons, or so hard that the battle now lies between the hard projectile and the equally hard armor plate.

The wear and tear of coinage is delayed by the admixture of baser metals with the precious ones. In their pure state gold and silver would be too soft to stand the usage for which coins are intended. Manufacturers of brass and gun metal are able to effect very surprising results in alloys. They will produce bright and useful substances with most unpromising materials gathered from the old metal merchants.

Alloys, disguised metals, therefore, are of infinitely more value than absolutely pure metals are. This has been known ever since the prehistoric days when men cast their celts or chisels in mixtures of copper and tin, the tin being the hardening element. By varying the proportions of these two, widely differing materials may be produced—materials that, on the one hand, will fracture with a blow, or, on the other, will stand any amount of hammering.

THEY KNEW HOW TO FALL.

Why Acrobats Have Been Successful in "Looping the Gap" on Bicycle.

There was one act, however, which we knew to be dangerous: that was "looping the gap" on a bicycle. We knew that one man had been killed and another badly injured at Coney Island on a simple "shuttle loop"; and here was a young Italian performing the same feat with the added danger of the "gap." He coasted down an incline that hooped back at its foot and carried him, upside down, across a gap in the top of the hoop to the other side of the circle and so down to the level again. In fact, flying through the air, head down, he turned a somersault with his wheel and came down on it.

"You can't say that isn't dangerous," one of our party challenged.

"Dangerous!" the circus man replied, "it's deadly—to a person who can't do it. I'm only surprised that more ambitious amateurs weren't killed in that Coney loop. As for our man here—well, just to prove what I say, I'll tell you something that isn't known outside. We have to carry three men able to do that 'appalling feat,' but the three are all members of one troupe of acrobats, and they all do it equally well, and yet," he added, with a smile, "none of them is a brave man. With each, skill eliminates most of the risk."

He introduced us to them. They were French acrobats, of the name of Ancilotti, either sons or apprentices of a famous circus performer of Europe. When any of them "looped the gap," he rode in full control of his wheel, with an unbewildered consciousness of where he was at every moment of the way, and with an alert preparedness for any accident that might throw him. They had had many falls while they were learning the act. They had never been hurt. They knew how to fall.

They had, in fact, spent a lifetime learning how to fall—and how to ride without falling. From the earliest years of their infancy they had been working at that art. With their parents in France, and with circuses in every country of Europe, they had been riding the single wheel, mounting the spiral, descending the ladder, crossing the high wire, balancing on each other's shoulders, and doing all the other feats that the bicycle has introduced into the circus. They had added "looping the gap" to their repertory. They will have to have a new trick for next season.

The circus man spread his hands. "You see, we have no use for a man who endangers his life. What we want is a man who can do acts that appear appallingly dangerous, but can do them without any risk to himself. That is what all these men can do, and are paid for doing—that, and nothing more."

William Wallett, an English bareback rider, undertook to explain. He is thirty-five years old, and has been riding in the circus since the age of four—when he made his first appearance strapped to the back of a pony.

"It is all done with the shoulders," he said. "The shoulders are the center of gravity, in the air. It is with the muscles of the chest that the lift and turn are both made. For example, in a back somersault you do not throw yourself over with the kick from the ground. You merely leap into the air, and then, with the muscles of the stomach and chest, whip your legs up over you, revolve around your shoulders, and come down on your feet. That is the reason why all circus performers are widest under the arms and smallest around the waist. They are built like greyhounds."—Success.

Clouds Eight Miles High.

A great cumulus thunderhead cloud, towering up on the horizon like a huge flamboyant iceberg, is often higher than the highest Alps would be if they were piled on top of the Himalayas.

It is not unusual for these clouds to measure five, six and even eight miles from their flat, dark base, hovering a mile or two above the world, to their rounded, glistening summit, splendid in the sunlight. And in these eight miles the changes of temperature are as great as those over many thousand miles of the earth's surface. These clouds contain strata of temperature, narrow belts of freezing cold alternating with large distances of rainy mist and frozen snow and ice particles.

Hailstones, which are formed from a snow particle that falls from the upper strata and is frozen hard in the freezing belt and coated with added ice on the wet belt, are often found with a series of layers in their formation, showing that they have passed through this succession of cloud strata more than once on their way from the upper air to the earth.

Floating Targets of the Sea.

Even the French and British warships that patrol the Newfoundland coast during the fishery season do not escape the danger of icebergs, crowded with men and carefully navigated though the vessels are. The ice masses serve a novel purpose for the fleets all the summer through, being used as targets for big gun practice. When a specially formidable one drifts along past St. John's a cruiser slips her moorings and runs to sea after it, pelting it with projectiles until she fires away her allowance. It is one of the sights of St. John's, the endless procession of ice bergs of every size and shape that drift by day after day, charming the eye and cooling the summer atmosphere. Sometimes they ground in the harbor mouth and prevent ships entering or leaving.

Absence Makes Tongue Wag.

Ernie—You did not attend the meeting of our woman's club all winter. How is it you are so anxious not to miss a meeting in summer?

Myrtilla—Oh, in summer there are so many members absent to talk about.

OLD FAVORITES

Lochaber No More.

Farewell to Lochaber, and farewell to my Jean,
Where heartsome with thee I've many day been;
For Lochaber no more, Lochaber no more—
We'll maybe return to Lochaber no more.
These tears that I shed, they are a' for my dear,
And no for the dangers attending on weir;
Though borne on rough seas to a far bloody shore,
Maybe to return to Lochaber no more.

Though hurricanes rise, and rise every wind,
They'll ne'er make a tempest like that in my mind;
Though loudest o' thunder on louder waves roar,
That's naething like leaving my love on the shore.
To leave thee behind me my heart is sair pained;
By ease that's inglorious no fame can be gained.
But beauty and love's the reward of the brave,
And I must deserve it before I can crave.

Then glory, my Jeanie, maun plead my excuse;
Since honor commands me how can I refuse?
Without it I ne'er can have merit for thee,
And without thy favor I'd better not be.
I gae then, my lass, to win honor and fame,
And if I should luck to come gloriously hame,
I'll bring a heart to thee with love running o'er,
And then I'll leave thee and Lochaber no more.

—Allan Ramsay.

Original Words of "Dixie."

I wish I was in de land ob cotton,
Ole times dey am not forgotten,
In Dixie Land, where I was born in,
'Arly on a frosty mornin'.

Ole missus marry Will, de weaber,
Will he was a gay deceaber,
When he put his arm around her
He looked as fierce as a forty pounder.

His face was sharp as a butcher's cleaber,
But dat didn't seem a bit to greab 'er;
Will run away, missus took a decline,
His face was de color of de bacon rine.

While missus libbed she libbed in clober,
When she died she died all ober;
How could she act de foolish part
And marry a man to broke her heart?

Buckwheat cakes and cornmeal batter
Makes you fat or a little fatter;
Here's a health to the nex' ole missus
An' all de gals as wants to kiss us.

Now if you wants to dribe away sorrow,
Come and hear dis song to-morrow;
Den hoe it down and scratch de grabble,
To Dixie's Land I'm bound to trabbel.

CHORUS.

I wish I was in Dixie. Hooray, Hooray!
In Dixie Land
We'll take our stand
To live and die in Dixie.

—Dan Emmett.

CURIOUS FADS IN THIEVERY.

Specialists Among Burglars, as in Learned Professions.

Even thievery has its fads. There are specialists among burglars just as there are specialists in the learned professions. And some of the specialties are from a police standpoint more amusing than otherwise.

"In some instances this peculiarity is so pronounced, and the specialty stolen so extraordinary, that I thoroughly believe the thief must have a mental nut loose somewhere," said a prominent detective recently.

"To give a case in point. A few months ago the establishment of a well-known firm of opticians was broken into. The place contained a magnificent stock of valuable lenses, microscopical instruments, gold chains, gold-rimmed 'pebbles,' etc., worth several thousand dollars. But did the robber take any of these things, though they were lying round ready to his hand? No! He simply secured about a hundred glass eyes and decamped.

"The same thing happened about two months later, when another shop of the same description was broken into. We never discovered the thief, but doubtless it was some one who had a mania for collecting glass eyes, and was even willing to risk his liberty in doing so.

"It is scarcely credible what a number of communion cups are stolen from different churches every year, both here and abroad. Though these cups are valuable, of course, I do not think that they are always stolen for their worth alone. I know of one Presbyterian church where every communicant is provided with a separate cup, and where, during a single year, 216 of these miniature chalices have been stolen. The very valuable large jewel-studded chalice and paten, however, appear to have no fascination for the thief or thieves, though they might be as easily carried away as the small cups.

"All attempts to trace the miscreants have failed. Meanwhile, numerous other cases of stolen cups continue to be reported, and when we do capture the burglars, and ask them to explain why they commit such sacrilegious acts, they usually refuse to answer.

"I think the most curious case which has ever come under my notice was that of a man who was never able to resist stealing a wheelbarrow when he saw one. I know for a fact that he has been convicted of this offense at least six times, but as he is a man of exemplary character and has never been known to commit any other kind of misdemeanor, the magistrate usually lets him go on his promising to return the barrow.

"Indeed, he is generally regarded as being a little touched on the subject of wheelbarrows, and when a victim finds he has been deprived of his most important agricultural implement, he promptly repairs to Mr. So-an-So, and either returns in triumph with the barrow or the price of it and a little bit over.

"There is a man who is undergoing imprisonment at the present time—a confirmed thief, but one who never steals anything but toys."—Newark North American.

SECRET OF MEN'S YOUTH.

Continual Manipulation of Faces After Shaving Helps Out.

"I saw Mabel Simmons to-day. Goodness, but she has grown old! And she used to have such a fresh, peachy complexion. It's strange how quickly some women fade."

The man of the party laid down his paper.

"Look at men," he said. "Do they get old at 30? Do you hear of men 'fading' at 35, unless they are in poor health?"

The other woman of the party admitted she hadn't often.

"Walk along the street and look at the men," went on the exponent of the charms of his sex. "Here comes a fellow of 38, fresh, rosy skin, not a line on his face. There's a man of 45, his face as smooth as a baby's. Why, I've seen men of 60 with a skin as fresh and clear as a young girl's."

"Yes, and I've seen men of 60 with a face as seamy and wrinkled and sallow as an old crone's," said his sister.

"What is the secret?" asked the other women, anxious for peace, and longing also to know the lurking place of the fountain of youth.

"The barber," replied the man, with a grandiloquent wave of his hand.

"Goodness! But you don't want us to shave?"

"Women always jump at conclusions," he said with a withering scorn. "They can never work a thing out logically. Now what do I mean by the barber?"

"Goodness knows," they replied meekly.

"Just this: A man goes every day and gets shaved, which means a good massage, and he comes out as fresh as a daisy and as clear-faced as a year-old babe. A man will go into a barber shop, tired, haggard, looking like a piece of damaged goods—"

"Oh, then, they do have wrinkles?" interrupted the sister.

But he scorned to notice her. "Yes, sir! What Ponce de Leon was trailing around for was a good up-to-date barber shop."

"I suppose he thought he'd find a twentieth century barber sitting, waiting for customers, in a sixteenth century Florida jungle," remarked the sister sotto voce.

"Now a woman doesn't get a good massage once a week. If she goes in for it she sneaks around the back way and locks the door when she's doing it at home as if she were committing one of the cardinal sins."

"You've been reading somebody's beauty book."

"Then there's another thing. When a man quits work, he quits. He goes home and gets on some easy togs, puffs a good cigar, and reads something diverting. He doesn't sit down and darn stockings, or sort over the wash for to-morrow, or read up on the internal organs of bachtrachiates."

"What are bachtrachiates?"

"But let a woman have a few minutes and what is she doing? Fussing around to see if she can't get beforehand with the winter sewing, mending and children's clothes, or in some way or other working overtime every blesed night of her life."

"But the stockings have to be darned," said the matron of the party, "and clothes mended."

"I'm talking about keeping young," said the man. "Women never will keep to the subject in hand."

But, you see, he wasn't married. If it comes down to practice, he would probably prefer a few wrinkles on his wife's brow to holes in his socks.

A Daily Lesson in History.

Investigators of intellectual phenomena are indebted to the Whim for another incident which calls attention to the bulge of the Boston forehead. Some New York people who have just passed their first winter near Boston have a telephone numbered 1064—2.

When they had occupied the house a few weeks some one with a mellow masculine voice rang them up and asked for Mrs. Jones.

"This is not Mrs. Jones," he was told.

"Are you sure" came over the telephone. "It always has been her number."

"Yes. They have changed the numbers, and hers is now very different."

"Oh, what a pity! It was such an easy number to remember."

"What do you mean?" the new resident said, involuntarily. "I have been trying to learn it for a week, and I find it quite difficult."

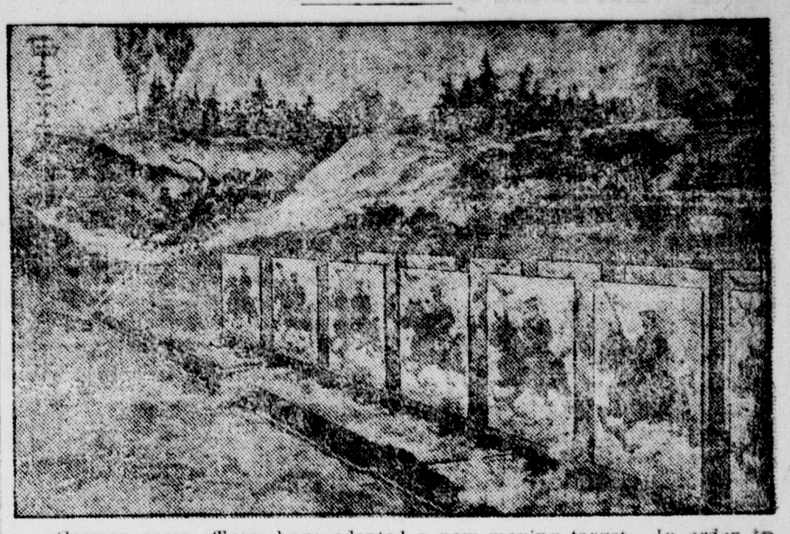
"It is very simple," replied the mellow voice, with just a touch of superiority. "Add 2 to 1064, and you have the date of the Norman Conquest."

"Thank you so much!" returned the New Yorker, with becoming humility. "I'm sure I shall always remember it now."

"I am very glad to have been of service to you," answered the Massachusetts man. "It will repay you in part for the trouble I have given you. Good-by!"

One of the really great forces in this world is the soft answer.

MOVING TARGET ADOPTED BY THE GERMAN ARMY.



German army officers have adopted a new moving target. In order to test the number of successful hits made by a force of riflemen upon a body of charging cavalry a target has been invented which consists of a number of life-size figures painted on a movable screen. This screen is connected with an immense beam securely fastened to the ground. By means of ropes passed over pulleys, inserted in the beam, the target is attached to a team of horses. The team is then set at full gallop, thereby drawing the target nearer to the beam, the infantry firing meanwhile. The troops have developed great efficiency in marksmanship.

THE AMERICAN MOTTO.

"Get There" Is Responsible for Much that Is Deteriorating.

If we may judge by its effects on those who obey its command, our slang motto, "Get there," is not an elevating or ennobling one. On the contrary, it is brutalizing. It appeals to the lower and not to the higher instincts in man.

Yet this motto is quoted all over our land. It is demoralizing the law; it is creeping into the pulpit; it speaks from our schools; it looks out of the eyes of the ambitious; it undermines health; and it frequently destroys all nobility of character.

The old-fashioned, slow and sure methods of attaining a competency are labored. The man who spends half a lifetime in making a fortune is regarded as "slow." Short-cut processes, at any cost, are the demand of the hour. From the time a boy enters school he is goaded on by unnatural ambitions. He is not satisfied with steady, permanent growth. He must progress by leaps and bounds. Boys and girls are encouraged by their parents to get ahead in their classes, even if they must burn midnight oil and risk their health in order to do so.

Business and professional men are so accustomed to "hurry-up" methods and forcing processes that they find it impossible to relax even after business hours. They want to be on lightning express trains all the time. They cannot enjoy their evenings at home. They are uneasy; their minds are continually on the alert. Constantly living at high pressure, they have lost the power to slow down. Indeed, the modern business man is like a horse which has been trained to run on a track. He is not willing to trot or walk, but must run all the time for dear life.

It is pitiable to watch a typical American going to business in the morning. He is not content to sit quietly and relax until the train carries him to his destination in the city. Long before that he leans forward in his seat, and makes ready to leap off while the train is moving. With every muscle tense, an anxious, worried expression in his face, and a nervous twitching of the hands, clutching his cane, umbrella, parcel, or the back of the seat in front of him, he wastes enough energy and strength before he reaches his office to execute the labor of half the day.

The same feverish intensity and anxious haste are seen in restaurants, at lunch counters, on the streets, and wherever men and women are intent on business. Yet these people wonder why they are so exhausted at night! They do not realize that every muscle and every nerve in their bodies have been draining off their reserve energy all day, squandering vitality as the leaks in a dam steal the reserve power which would have ground a grist, sawed lumber, or woven cloth had it been forced through the mill wheel.

The life of the average American is feverish, unhealthy, and unnatural. We are in too great haste with everything, and, consequently, lack poise. In the perpetual rush to "get there" we are in very great danger of losing our equilibrium.

Even boys and girls are trying to be leaders. They want to do something unusual—something that will bring them into publicity, and get their names and photographs into the papers. An average student is eager to lead his class, not because he loves knowledge much, but because he loves distinction more. A young clergyman overworks in an effort to be popular. A lawyer becomes prematurely old in trying to keep pace with his practice. A man of affairs keeps himself loaded down with responsibilities, with directorships and memberships in a score of institutions until a paralytic stroke, or heart failure, puts an end to his abnormal activities.

Old age is overtaking men and women in midde life. Under our forcing system people hardly reach full growth before they begin to show signs of decay. What a travesty on life it is to see aged men and women in their thirties and forties!

This pushing and crowding, jamming and elbowing, and rushing at express speed from day to day, from the nursery to the grave, is not life; it is a race for death.—Orison Swett Marden, in Success.

A man always likes his mother-in-law among his most distant relatives.

NO USE FOR KNOCKERS.

Why a New York Business Man Dispensed with a Clerk's Services.

He was a polite, dressy clerk in a New York store dealing in sporting goods, photograph supplies and other things calculated to induce customers enamored of an outdoor life to spend money. He had rosy cheeks and a cheerful face. But the boss was not satisfied. He noticed that customers looked more or less discouraged after they came away from that young man's counter. At night he called the clerk to him and said:

"Rupert, you dress remarkably well for a young man earning your salary; you are scrupulous about your appearance; you are polite and ready to answer questions; you know all about the different goods we sell."

"Thank you," said Rupert, who scented a raise.

"But, Rupert," continued the boss, "I shall have to dispense with your services. I heard you tell a one man who bought a camera to-day that beginners were lucky if they got one good negative in twenty. You should have told him he stood a chance to make a success nine times in ten. Time enough to talk about spoiled plates when he brings them in. That man will be wanting to sell his camera back at a discount instead of becoming an enthusiast and bargaining for a better one. I also heard you tell the man who was pricing rowing machines that the only way to learn to manage a boat was to sit in one. These rowing machines are here to sell. You told a young woman who wanted a pulley exerciser to consult her physician before deciding. I am not in business for the doctors. Instead of saying cheerful things about the weather you seem to be always on the lookout for rain, which lovers of outdoor sport do not like. In other words, Rupert you are a natural-born discourager of the hopeful—a knocker to the hopes of persons who are wavering between enthusiasm and discouragement. My advice is that you find a job with some one who wants to drive away business rather than encourage it. I want clerks who will stick to the maxim, 'If you can't boost, don't knock.'"

His Unnecessary Protest.

"Give me fifty two-cent stamps," said the man who seemed to be in a hurry, stepping up to the stamp window. The post office clerk laid before him a sheet of the new "world's fair stamps," with the portrait of Thomas Jefferson upon them.

"Do you think I want handbills?" irritably asked the man, picking up the sheet and frowning at it. "When I buy a postage stamp I don't want one big enough to wrap around the letter."

"Well, sir," said the clerk, "you know—"

"Yes, I know it's the custom to get out a special stamp every time there's a big exposition held, but I don't see the necessity of trying to make the stamp as big as the exposition. There ought to be a reasonable limit to everything."

"But—"

"I heard a man say the other day that he saved time by just sticking the letter on the stamp, instead of trying to stick the stamp on the letter. It looks to me like an unfair thing for the government to go into competition with the manufacturers of porous plasters."

"Certainly, but—"

"It's a precious bit of nonsense, besides. You put one of those big stamps on a letter, and just as likely as not you make it overweight. Then you've got to buy another stamp to pay the postage on a postage stamp. That's one of Uncle Sam's little confidence games. If everybody would refuse to take them—"

"Will you let me get in a word edgewise?" asked the clerk.

"Certainly. I'm not hindering you. What is it?"

"I was trying to say that you don't have to buy any of those new stamps. We have plenty of the old ones on hand."

Jews in Russia.

There are at present over 5,000,000 Jews in Russia. It is estimated that since the "laws of May" more than 600,000 of them have been driven out of the villages and compelled to increase the overcrowding in the ghettos of the cities.

THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop

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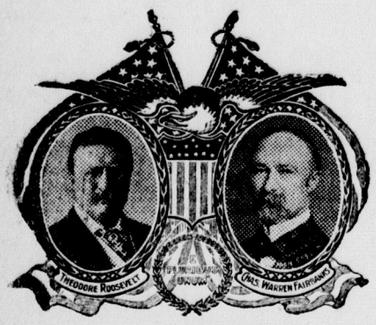

FOR PRESIDENT

Theodore Roosevelt

OF NEW YORK

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Charles W. Fairbanks

OF INDIANA

BANKS OF THE STATE SHOW BIG GAINS.

The August quarterly statement shows big gains by the banks of the State.

From May 9th to August 18th the total gain in resources is $8,439,884.57, and the total gain to depositors is $9,762,226.76. It is the same story everywhere, in all branches of finance, trade and commerce, gain, growth, prosperity. The people will stand pat and hold fast to all this good.

They claim to have cheapness in England; they also admit that in spite of that cheapness 30 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom is hovering on the verge of starvation.—S. F. Chronicle.

There is nothing more firmly established in the minds of business men than the fact that high prices mean good times and brisk trade, while low prices stand for hard times and dull trade. And yet the Democratic campaign committee is fatuous enough to seek to make votes by singing the song of cheapness, dullness and adversity.—S. F. Chronicle.

The phenomenal growth of manufacturing in the United States can only be realized by resorting to comparison, and such a comparison must be made, to be instructive, not with any single nation but with the development of the three greatest industrial countries of Europe, viz., Great Britain, Germany and France. During the period 1888-1903 the value of the output of manufactures of these European countries is estimated to have increased $3,863,000,000, while during the same interval the United States increased its production by $5,932,000,000.—S. F. Chronicle.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

The last four years of Democratic rule left the country oppressed by misfortune and doubtful of the future. Why should any patriotic American wish to repeat that experience?

Only twice in forty years have the American people placed the Democratic party in power, and in both of those instances its victory fell like a blight upon the country. Why repeat the experiment?

A young man about to cast his first vote should identify himself with the party of progress. Why should he ally himself with a party that has to go back a hundred years to find something to talk about?

Confidence in the continuance of the present administration at Washington for another four years is reflected in the confident tone that pervades all business circles in the United States.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

You are not expected to accept all of your invitations.

Quit talking when it is plain the other fellow isn't listening.

Do the best you can and you will be surprised how well you do.

Some people are not better than others, but they are more cautious.

You have grievances, but it is important to keep them to yourself.

It is one sign that you are all right when you believe that others are.

Some men—usually men who cannot afford them—are crazy to give tips.

If you dislike any one, don't show it. That is the test of a thoroughbred.

The sweet gets out of so many things as you get older.

If you want to please people let them fool you when they plainly want to.

When a man is always "agin" everything, everything is always "agin" him.

After people pass a certain age, they can't find shoes big enough to rest them.

Seven out of ten of your words and acts are not effective. Concentrate more.

We do not expect to find all we long for in heaven, and we are not hard to suit, either.

There is a good deal to be proud of in having your callous spots in the right places.

We have remarked that a good many people get along pretty well without our approval.

A woman feels that her story is not valued at its true worth unless she exaggerates at least ten times.

You hear what people say about others. If you don't know that others roast you, you are conceited.

The smartest man we ever knew and the one who could use the longest words, could not hold a job.

So many of us act the fool while thinking we are acting smart. Look yourself over. Do you do it?

No wonder the Japs are good fighters. If we had nothing to eat but dried rice, we would be mad enough to fight, too.

When the father and son join together in jokes on the mother it is one sign they are very fond of her.

A lot of energy is necessary in a row. The same amount of energy put into your legitimate affairs, would pay big returns.

As every one in the family tells "mother" of his troubles, there isn't any one left for her to tell hers to, so she takes them to the Lord.

Don't be too confidential; don't tell every one the Story of Your Life. It will be soon enough to tell that when you stand before St. Peter.

They talk about getting into the rut. Remaining in the rut isn't so bad. Most successful men are found in the rut; most failures are found outside of it.—Atchison Globe.

R. H. JURY

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the nomination for

Assemblyman

From San Mateo County

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Published by request.

REMEMBER '61.

I can't see why our brothers laud
The God-forsaken Jap,
And spread the fervent hope abroad
He'll own all Asia's map.
I can't see why our sympathy
Should with the "yellows" run,
Or now forget
The friend we met
Way back in '61.

When brothers warred throughout the land,
And vultures preyed around,
And Freedom took its last grim stand
On fair Columbia's ground;
When England stabbed her in the back
To pull our Union down.
The Russian bear
With ships was there
Beside New York's old town.

Oh, hearty were the cheers that rang
For Russia's standard then,
And marching men in triumph sang
To Russia's ships and men.
The Great White Czar from far away
Had spoken o'er the main:
"Hands off that land;
My fleet will stand
The Union to maintain!"

Go ask the veteran old and gray
Before he "answers taps,"
Should we assail the bear today,
And aid the "Chinks" and Japs..
I'll take the answer as he stands,
And if he'd shoulder gun,
You bet he'd say,
"We'll back today
The friend of '61."

THE TRUSTS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

(From the New York Press.)

The New York World again reaches the solemn conviction, for campaign purposes, that the continuation in power of the Republican party will "further enlarge the rule of corrupt corporations in politics and their controlling influence in Government."

It gives us pleasure, therefore, to publish again as incontestible proof of the sincerity and honesty of the New York World, the following editorial printed by the New York World immediately after the Supreme Court decision dissolving the Northern Securities merger:

FACTS.

1. The Anti-Trust law was framed by a Republican, was passed by a Republican House and a Republican Senate, was signed by a Republican President.

2. The law remained a dead letter on the statute books during the entire second term of Grover Cleveland, a Democratic President. Through those four years of Democratic administration all appeals and all efforts of the World to have the law enforced were met with sneers, jeers and open contempt from a Democratic Attorney-General, Richard Olney, who pretended that the law was unconstitutional, and who would do nothing toward prosecuting violators of it.

3. The first effort to enforce the law was made by Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican President. The first Attorney-General to vigorously prosecute offenders and to test the law was a Republican Attorney-General, Philander C. Knox.

4. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, given as a finality from which there is no appeal, upholding the law as perfectly constitutional and absolutely impregnable in every respect, as the World for twelve years constantly insisted, was due to five Judges, every one of whom is a Republican.

5. The dissenting minority of the Court included every Democratic Judge of that tribunal, to-wit: Chief Justice Fuller of Illinois, Mr. Justice White of Louisiana and Mr. Justice Peckham of New York. All these distinguished Democrats not only voted against the constitutionality of the law, but denounced it as a danger to the Republic.

6. Under these circumstances it does not seem probable that the Democrats can make great capital in seeking to monopolize the anti-trust issue and charging the Republican party with the crime of being owned body and soul by the trusts.

It is just as well to record some plain truths, however unpleasant or surprising. (tf.)

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

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Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

DISPUTES DARWINIAN THEORY.

Dutch Professor Submits New Views on Origin of Species.

St. Louis.—Great interest has been aroused in the International Congress of Arts and Sciences by the theory advanced by Professor Huge de Vries, professor of botany in the University of Amsterdam, Holland, who, combating in the open Darwin's theory of the origin of species, advanced a theory of his own in diametrical opposition to all ideas of former and present biologists.

Professor De Vries asserts that no two of the same species of animal, from the lowest stages to man, are alike in any important particular. Through heredity he claims that the distinguishing feature or element of an individual is not transmitted to the offspring of that individual, which, in the theory of Darwin, represents the main principle, and who claims that by heredity passing from generation to generation, the peculiarities of the primogenitor finally result in a new species.

Professor De Vries denies this, and offered proof before the scientists that an entirely new species may be developed within one or two generations. The deeply scientific points advanced by Professor De Vries have aroused the defenders of Darwinism and biologists to immediate interest, and precipitated general discussion among the scientists in attendance upon the congress.

Only Came Far Enough to See Ellis Island.

New York.—Florence Gray, a young Englishwoman, has crossed the ocean, remained a few days at the Ellis island Immigrant Station, and returned to England in order to fulfill the terms of an uncle's will, which provided that she must visit America. The uncle is said to have accumulated a fortune in the West, and in order to assure himself that his niece would see this country provided in his will that she should receive none of his estate until she had made the trip. Miss Gray declared she had no interest whatever in America, and remained on Ellis island, returning to England by the steamer which brought her over, having technically complied with the terms of the will.

Paroled Banker Pays Depositors.

Detroit.—Frank C. Andrews former vice president of the defunct City Savings Bank of this city whose overdrafts caused the failure of the bank and who is now located in New York where he went after his release from Jackson prison on parole by Governor Bliss has inserted in the local papers an advertisement announcing that he will pay the claims of 250 depositors whose names are given. Andrews says he will continue to pay other depositors as fast as he can.

Young Trout Distributed.

San Jose. — Forty-five thousand young trout have recently been distributed in the streams of this valley, and another consignment of 50,000 will be distributed early in October. Many of these will be Eastern brook trout.

A $25,000 damage suit against the Lamoine Lumber and Trading Company of Shasta county, has been settled by the payment of $6000. Last October John Nixson was killed in one of the logging camps of the Lamoine company by the breaking of a cable. His father, John H. Nixson, brought suit for $25,000 damages, alleging that the accident was the result of insecure appliances.

Forest fires are doing considerable damage. One which started on Eddy mountain, near Rainbow, Siskiyou county, burned over the mountain, causing the loss of much valuable timber. It recently reached the Mills place, consuming several acres of timber valued at $50 an acre. Its northern progress was checked by a small branch of Wagon creek, which has saved much of the Durney timber.

Joseph Kendall, a laborer, shot and killed his wife in a restaurant at Ogden, Utah. He attempted to shoot Rogerson, the proprietor of the place, and another man, but his gun failed to work. He gives as cause for his deed his wife's infidelity. Kendall was divorced from a former wife four years ago and a few months thereafter married the victim of his crime.

Chester Shaver, the fourteen-year-old son of Nelson A. Shaver, a farmer who resides in Sacramento, was drowned in the American river near there last week. Young Shaver and some companions went in swimming after school, and remained in the water several hours. They were about to leave the river when young Shaver, apparently seized with cramps, sank from sight.

San Mateo County

Building and Loan Association.

Assets, - - - $175,000.00.

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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Impaled on a Tree Stump.

New York.—Impaled on the stump of a tree by a large splinter that had penetrated his right breast to the lung, Alphonse Pede of Brooklyn died in the presence of a score of horrified boys and girls with whom he had been chestnutting near Jamaica. Pede had been sitting on the branch of a tree, knocking chestnuts down to his companions, when the limb on which he sat broke and he fell horizontally and face downward upon a jagged stump below. Most of the children became frightened and ran away. When a doctor arrived he found the youth dead. One of his playmates was praying beside him.

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IMPORTANT TO POLICY HOLDERS

Read Carefully, then Cut Out and Paste on the Back of Your Fire Insurance Policy.

At and After a Fire.

Instruct the insured:

To save all he can.

To care for, clean up, dry out and air the saved property.

To keep an account of all expenses incurred in caring for saved property, and charge to the loss.

To keep open and continue business as if there were no insurance; he must not close his doors and wait for an adjuster.

That the Insurance Company will not take care of or take possession of his premises or of his saved property.

That any loss caused by his negligence to protcet and care for his property at or after a fire is not covered by the insurance contract; and

That all of the value of the property saved belongs to the insured, and all of the loss and loss expenses thereon up to the face of the policy is chargeable to the insurance.

Many small companies have been weakened by the Baltimore fire.

The policies of my companies are conflagration proof.

I represent strong companies only.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

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Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

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AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker, Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

TOWN NEWS

Growing weather.

Another wedding.

Primaries are over.

More new buildings.

Good time to get a home.

Get in line for November 8th.

Republican County Convention today.

Mrs. J. H. Kelley is visiting friends in Shasta county.

Ed. Graham was in town Thursday calling on old friends.

Miss A. Cameron of Placerville is visiting at the Young home.

During the recent storm the rainfall at this place was 6.10 inches.

Theo. Berlinger is having his cottage on Grand avenue repainted.

The recent rain storm destroyed 40,000 bricks for the Baden Brick Co.

Mrs. John Brandrup left on Wednesday to join her husband at Woodside.

J. Martin has opened a fruit, vegetable and fish market in the Merriam Block.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Michenfelder of San Francisco were visitors here Tuesday.

Rogers & Hawes have installed incandescent lights in their saloon and billiard hall.

Mrs. W. C. Levy won first prize at the masquerade ball, consisting of a rocking chair.

Miss Hannah O'Leary is lying very sick at the rooms of her sister, Mrs. D. Harrington.

Born—At Millbrae, on September 22d, to the wife of Fred McNulty, a young blacksmith.

Mrs. Chas. Vandenbos paid a visit to her father and mother at the Linden Hotel Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. McGovern of Halfmoon Bay are paying a visit to their daughters at this place.

Dick Williamson, an old-time resident, was in town the first of the week calling on old friends.

Rev. Samuel Quickmire, the new Methodist minister, was in town with his wife Wednesday getting acquainted.

The Baden Brick Co. is building another kiln with a capacity of 300,000 bricks. The center flue is laid and the stack half way up.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Postoffice building. *

P. Fox of San Francisco passed through this place Wednesday on his way home from a three weeks' vacation spent in the southern part of the state.

J. L. Debenedetti left this week for Halfmoon Bay, where he will sojourn until after election. A brother of Mr. Debenedetti will take his place in the store.

Mr. Edward F. Swift and Edward Tilden of Chicago paid our town a visit Wednesday and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the growth and development of the town and its industries.

Mrs. Vandenbos has resumed her old place in the management of the Linden Hotel, after an absence of several months spent in Europe, and will be happy to welcome back all her old patrons at the hotel.

The Pacific Jupiter Steel Company had its annual election last Saturday in San Francisco. All the old officers were re-elected. During the past three months, under the Presidency of C. Meese, the steel works have a little more than paid expenses. Prior to that the works had run behind.

Born—At Jersey Farm Wednesday, September 28th, to the wife of Geo. R. Sheath, two sons. Both boys are big, strong healthy babies, as is fitting heirs of the big ranch. The mother is doing well and the daddy has his head up among the clouds and there is jubilation at Jersey Farm.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

The Republican primary election was held throughout the County on Tuesday last. In this precinct the contest for Supervisor was the main issue. There were two tickets in the field and a total of 315 votes were cast. The vote was as follows:

For Eikerenkotter Ticket.

Delegates.

H. S. Plymire	231
R. Tibbitts	231
J. L. Wood	226
F. Clawson	233
W. J. Martin	231
T. C. Connelly	233

For Green Ticket.

Delegates.

Frank McMahon	79
Wm. Hickey	76
Harry Loomis	79
Robt. Carroll	80
E. J. Treece	90
Ben. Leipsic	78

As will be seen by comparison of the vote the Eikerenkotter ticket won by a majority of about three to one. There were contests in both the other precincts, Millbrae and Colma, and in both precincts all the Eikerenkotter delegates were chosen.

The overwhelming victory for Mr. Eikerenkotter is not due to any personal weakness, unfitness nor unpopularity of his competitor. Mr. Green is an old-time resident, well known and a man who has very few enemies. The result simply means that the people think Mr. Eikerenkotter has made a good Supervisor and that they intend to keep him in that office. We are pleased to note that the primary election contest has left no bitterness in its wake. The skirmish is over and those who contended will now be found united under one banner.

HARRIS-YOUNG.

On Wednesday, Sept. 28th, at the residence of Chas. Young in this town, the Rev. Turner of San Francisco officiating, Mr. Philemon A. Harris and Miss Margaret Young were joined for life in the happy bonds of wedlock.

Mr. Harris, the fortunate groom, is a resident of San Francisco, employed by the Merchants' Cold Storage Company.

Miss Young is known to every one in this community, in which she has always occupied a high place in the esteem of all our people and has been active in social and religious work and circles.

The newly wedded pair will spend some ten days at Monterey and Santa Cruz and will make their home in San Francisco.

ANDERSON-PINHO.

On Sunday morning, September 26th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. Anderson in this town, the Rev. Father Lane officiating, Mr. Charles Anderson and Miss Mayme Pinho were united under the solemn forms of the Holy Catholic Church in the bonds of matrimony.

Charley Anderson, the good-looking groom, has grown to manhood in this town, where he has been employed by the Pacific Jupiter Steel Company. By nature amiable, genial and jolly, Charley has been a universal favorite.

Miss Pinho, the pretty bride, has heretofore lived at San Luis Obispo, and has gained a large circle of friends during her brief residence here.

A wedding breakfast was given at 10 a. m. by Mr. and Mrs. A. Anderson, at which the immediate friends were present. The young people will make their home in our town.

INITIATION BY WOMEN OF WOODCRAFT.

A large delegation of members from Redwood City and Golden Gate Circles visited Vella Flor Circle No. 368, W. of W., at South San Francisco on Wednesday of last week, September 21st. The visiting neighbors took full charge of the meeting and initiated seven new members. The initiation work was perfect. Redwood Circle is noted for its good work. The Guards deserve great credit for their military exercises. Refreshments were served after the meeting and a very sociable hour was spent.

We very much regret that Neighbor L. A. Detrichs was unable to attend, as to her is due the credit of bringing in these new candidates.

COMMITTEE.

HON. E. A. HAYES ARRANGES MEETINGS.

Hon. E. A. Hayes, Republican nominee for Congress for this district, has arranged to meet the voters of this county for the purpose of becoming acquainted with them, and meetings will be held as follows:

October 5th—Pescadero.
October 6th—Halfmoon Bay.
October 7th—At 8 p. m., Colma. At 9 p. m., Ocean View.
October 10th—San Mateo.
October 11th—Redwood City.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal., October 1, 1904:

Albertino, F.; Ford, Charlie; Glenn, Walter; Harlick, John; Holm, Erick; Johnson, A.; Johnson, J.; Livingston, Thomas; Peterson, Mrs. J. P.; Pierce, Miss Alice; Podesto, John; Potter, Arthur; Schenone, Louis; Zickel, Miss Gladys.

Foreign—Barsotti, Lelio; Del Chiaro, Vincenzo; Del Chiaro, David; Marcheschi, Eugenio; Umberto, Petri.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

Real estate prices remain firm. The tendency is toward higher prices. No transfers the past week.

Senator Healy has the first of his new cottages enclosed.

Contractor Johnson is putting the finishing touches to the Murphy building.

Mr. Akin's cottage on Grand avenue is approaching completion.

Contractor Johnson has commenced work on the Michenfelder flats.

Work on the Pacheco building is progressing rapidly.

RAMBO NOMINATED BY JOINT CONVENTION

Redwood City, September 26.—The joint Senatorial Convention of this district was held this afternoon in the Courthouse. W. J. Martin of South San Francisco was in the chair, and Prison Director Porter of Santa Cruz acted as secretary. The acts of the Santa Cruz Senatorial Convention were ratified, and the nominee, S. H. Rambo of Boulder Creek, again nominated.

Ex-Congressman Lucas of Santa Cruz made a stirring speech, and was followed by Duncan McPherson, Ross, Martin and Brown. The Congressional nominee, Mr. Hayes, was also present. The County Convention will convene next Saturday in this city, and both Rambo and Hayes will attend. The Republican Assemblyman will be then nominated, and all of the nominees will go through the county. The fight for the Assembly is between Editor Jury of San Mateo and Assemblyman Brown of Colma.—S. F. Chronicle.

CHOICE OF ALL ROUTES EAST.

Is offered by Southern Pacific. You want the best—the one that suits you best. Don't make any arrangements until you have learned of the magnificent limited trains and personally conducted excursions in new Pullman tourist cars of our different routes. G. W. Holston, Southern Pacific Agent South San Francisco, will sell you a ticket, reserve you a berth, or write to Paul Shoup, D. F. and P. A, 26 South First street, San Jose. tf

NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The September water rate must be paid on or before the last day of September. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of October and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced. *

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of $10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

REWARD.

A reward of $5 will be paid for information leading to the detection of the person or persons who have been committing nuisances at Guild Hall. The information will be treated as confidential and not divulged to the injury of the informer.

W. J. MARTIN.

NOTICE.

Owners of impounded stock are hereby notified that in case of my absence from the Pound they can obtain their stock by applying at the stockyards office and paying charges.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

Three Alaska natives last week found ambergris weighing 100 pounds, valued at $64,000.

Henry Weinhard, multi-millionaire and pioneer brewer, died at his home in Portland last week.

H. W. Winter has been sentenced at San Jose to serve two years in San Quentin prison for stealing a bicycle.

The Board of Supervisors of Solano County have fixed the tax rate at $1.88. For incorporated cities and towns it is $1.48.

The Board of Supervisors of Shasta county have fixed the tax rate for the present year at $2.10 on the $100 valuation, the same as last year.

The Board of Supervisors of Tehama county have fixed the tax levy for the present year at $1.65 on each $100 valuation. This was the rate last year.

The Supreme Grove, United Ancient Order of Druids of the United States, in biennial session at Richmond, Va., have selected San Francisco as the next place of meeting.

John Donohoe, a pioneer settler of Healdsburg, died last week at the age of 72 years. He came to this State during the gold excitement and had resided at Healdsburg since 1860. He was a leading member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The Portland Asiatic steamship Arabia left last week for the Orient with 5200 boxes of Oregon apples. This is the first consignment of apples for the Far East this year, and is one of the largest that has ever gone from there to that destination.

The Seaside Hotel at Hueneme was totally destroyed by fire last week. The fire started in the rear of the building. The cause is unknown. The loss is estimated at $10,000, partly covered by insurance. The building was owned by J. E. McCoy of Phoenix, Arizona.

Charles Gliddon, who is making a tour of the world in an automobile, has arrived in Vancouver, B. C., from Boston by way of Minneapolis, having made an average of twenty-three miles an hour. He was twenty-eight days in making the run from Minneapolis to Vancouver.

As a result of their investigation into the causes of the explosion on the oil tank steamer George Loomis at Portsmouth, Or., last week, United States Inspectors Edwards and Fuller have suspended for thirty days the license of Martin Cradrich, chief engineer of the steamer.

That a strict guard may be kept around the Russian ship Lena to prevent damage being done to her by a partisan, the Navy Department, at the request of the Commandant of the navy yard, Mare island, has ordered a detachment of 150 marines to San Francisco for this duty.

Two hundred carloads of steel rails have arrived at Tacoma, Wash., from Pennsylvania for shipment to the Orient, and 200 or 300 carloads are due to arrive soon. Two tramp steamers will take the rails to Yokohama. It is understood that the ultimate destination of the steel is Corea.

Four children of Jacob Lesser, a wood hauler at Spokane, Wash., were poisoned by eating "rat biskit," which one of them found in a junk-shop. Reuben, aged 8, discovered the poison and after eating some of it gave it to the other children. Reuben died in agony. The other children will recover.

William Ellis, who lives between Eden valley and Hearst, lost a team of horses in Block lake, four miles north of the latter place, while on his way to Willits. He drove the horses into the lake to water them and they sank in slimy oze. It was impossible to extricate them. The place is well known to teamsters and is supposed to be bottomless.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—All classes of cattle offered freely, general market steady, with best grades firm.

SHEEP and LAMBS—Desirable sheep and lambs plentiful, meeting slow sales at easier prices.

HOGS—Offered freely, in good demand, market strong.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are ₱ lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE — No. 1 grassfed Steers, 7½c; 2nd quality, 6½@7c; Thin Steers, 5½@6c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 6c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 5½c; third Quality, 4@5c.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 125 to 225 lbs, 4⅝@4¾c; over 250 to 300 lbs, 4¼@4½c; rough undesirable hogs, 4¼@4⅜c; hogs weighing under 125 lbs, 4¼@4⅜c.

SHEEP—No. 1 Wethers, 3¼ @ 3½; No. 1 Ewes, 2¾@3c. Suckling Lambs, 4@4½c. per lb., live weight.

CALVES — Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4@4½c; over 250 lbs, 3½@4c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—Market firm—First quality steers, 6¼@6½c; second quality, 5½@6c; third quality 4½@5c; thin steers, 3½@4c; first quality cows and heifers, 5@5½c; second quality, 4½@5c; third quality, 4@4½c.

VEAL—Large, 6@6½c: medium, 7@7½c; small, good, 8@9c.

MUTTON—Market firm—Wethers, heavy, 6@6½c; light, 7@7½c; Heavy Ewes, 5@5½c: Light Ewes, 5½@6c; Spring Lambs No. 1, 8@8½c; fair Lambs, 7@7½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 7½@8c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 13½c; picnic hams, 10½c; Boiled Hams, skin on, 20c; skin off, 22½c.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 17c; light S. C. bacon, 15½c; med. bacon, clear, 11½c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 11½c; clear, light bacon, 14c; clear ex. light bacon, 15c.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, $11.00; do, hf-bbl, $5.75; Family Beef, bbl, $10.00; hf-bbl, $5.25; Extra Mess, bbl, $10.00; do, hf-bbl, $5.25.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 10¾c; do, light, 10¾c; do, Bellies, 12c; Clear, bbls., $19.00; hf-bbls., $9.75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls. $5.00; 25-lb. kegs, $2.10; kits, $1.25.

LARD—Prices are ₱ lb:

	Tcs.	½-bbls.	50s.	20s.	10s.	5s.
Compound	6	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6¾	6⅞
Cal. pure	9½	9¾	9¾	10¼	10¼	10⅜

In 3-lb tins the price on each is ⅛c higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, ...; 1s $1.35; Roast Beef, 2s ....; 1s, ...

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BATTLE IN A THUNDERSTORM.

JAPANESE AND COSSACKS BATTLE WHILE THE ARTILLERY OF HEAVEN MINGLED WITH THAT OF EARTH.

The battle of Wa-Fang-kau was one of the bloodiest in the Russo-Japanese war, with the possible exception of that which raged around Nanshan hill, in which 4,000 Japanese fell, and was one of the most terrorizing which the mind of man can well conceive. When the engagement was at its height and the Cossacks and Japanese were in deadly and desperate struggle a tremendous thunderstorm broke over the scene, and for a time the artillery of heaven mingled with that of earth in deafening and demoralizing confusion. The heavens seemed to be rent asunder with the awful reverberations and the play of lightning was vivid and blinding.

LIFE.

Give me the strength and height
Of glorious life—
The dazzling light,
The straining and the strife,
Love, passion, hope,
In their divinest scope.

High winds on mighty seas,
Not sheltered bay;
The storm that frees
Wild torrents, great and gay
With sudden power,
Not the soft spring-time shower.

And if the storm should kill,
The torrent drown—
So be it still.
Still let me snatch the crown
Life has to give.
And cry, but once, I live!
—Harper's Magazine.

TIRZAH'S CHIMNEY.

FIVE years before, when Solomon Green had asked Tirzah Hitchcock to become the second Mrs. Green, she had tartly refused the honor. "I ain't much of a beauty," she had told him, "but no warmed-over affection fur me, thank you, Solomon Green."

Solomon had reasoned all in vain.

"Why, Tirzah," he pleaded, "It ain't no ways natural fur wimmen to live alone. Every mornin' your chimbly is the furst thing I look at, an' if I wasn't to see the smoke a-comin' out of it, I'd be scared to death thinkin' you was robbed, or killed, or sunthin'.

"What's the us in us keepin' up two houses, when one would do jest as well?"

Since that time the two had hardly exchanged a dozen words. Solomon had not married, neither had Tirzah, and now, on the night before her fortieth birthday, she sat looking around her orderly little home with the most desolate feeling at her heart she had known for years.

To-morrow would be her birthday. Mechanically she had gone through a few preparations for that rather dubious festival. The smallest hen from her flock was curled up ready for roasting inside the same pan in which her hens had been roasted for the last fifteen years. A green apple pie sat on the pantry shelf beside a sour cream spice cake, while a plate of mealy tarts was waiting patiently the filling of grape jelly to be theirs on the morrow.

Never before, at that season of the year, had Tirzah's hens been laying so well.

Her cow had never been known to give so large a yield of milk. There were three new kittens in the basket behind the kitchen stove, and her canary bird was the loudest singer in all the village. But for all this Tirzah was not satisfied.

She had heard that day that the widowed cousin, who usually kept house for Solomon Green, had unexpectedly married.

Of course, this was nothing to Tirzah, but still—here she sniffed two or three times, and then, without a particle of explanation to the astonished cat, who had come forth demanding her allowance of milk, sat down in her cane-seated rocker and burst out crying.

For five minutes she cried, and then she dropped her apron and looked guiltily about.

A thought intruded itself upon her which she considered in the light of a secret crime. Over and over again, despite herself, she rehearsed Solomon's's proposal; each word as it had been spoken, until, suddenly, like the handwriting upon the wall, there stood forth these words: "Every morning your chimbly is the first thing I look at—"

Had he meant it? Did he still turn his eyes with the coming of the morning light down the little hill which lay between them? Did her lonely chimney still claim his thougthful care?

Five minutes later the dark plot was formed, and Miss Tirzah was hurrying about her preparations for the night with cheeks that burned with fires she had thought long since gone out forever.

The following morning more astonished creatures there could not be than were the kittens, cat, cow, hens and canary of Miss Tirzah Hitchcock. Something, certainly, had gone wrong.

Six o'clock came, and the stable door was not opened by the brisk mistress. Half-past six, and still no fire in the kitchen stove. Seven o'clock, and no breakfast yet for the mistress and her indignant dependents.

Loud and angry rose the protest of Brindle from her snug stall, while the old cat and canary did their best to stir things up inside.

Meanwhile, hidden by the parlor curtains, crouched Miss Tirzah, wrapped in a huge red and green shawl, her heart fluttering between shame and dread, while her eyes watched with fevered anxiety the house just up the hill.

Oh, how pitifully foolish now looked her deep-laid scheme, when faced in the broad light of day.

Of course, he had forgotten, years ago, to watch her chimney. What was it to him now, whether she had a fire or not? She would go this very minute and build it. She—

Why, what was that? Some one was coming out of Solomon's front door. Some one—why, it was Solomon himself, creeping forth as if he had just been engaged in stealing his own spoons and was now making off with them to a place of hiding.

Where was he going?

The heart of Tirzah stood still for one long and nerve-destroying second, then it went on again with such a hammering and commotion beneath the red and green shawl that a less plucky woman would have fled for the camphor bottle on the instant.

Solomon was coming down the hill straight toward her tiny home. Coming, it is true, not as the conquerors come, with bold and martial tread, but after a timid, slinky fashion of a man who had had his last timid advances in that direction scorned.

When it was certain past all shadow of a doubt that he was coming into the house, Tirzah, the crafty creature, betook herself to the cane-seated rocker, where, wrapped to the chin in the big shawl, she waited with palpitating heart for the timid knock which at length sounded on the door.

"Come in," she then called, feebly, at which the door was opened cautiously, inch by inch, until the entire figure of the middle-aged lover was disclosed to view.

At the sight of Tirzah, bundled up and in the armchair, all of his hesitation vanished.

"Why, Tirzah, are you took sick?" came in the loud, cheery voice which had not sounded in the room for five years past. "An' it's cold enough in here to freeze the hair off a dog's back. Let me fix you a fire."

In a few moments a cheerful fire was roaring up the chimney. To be sure, there were more chips on the floor than Miss Tirzah would have scattered in a twelvemonth, and the cat was spitting out her indignation in a remote corner over an injury done her sleek tail by the heavy boot of Miss Tirzah's new fireman.

Tirzah, however, noticed neither the chips nor the anger of her cat. Not redder than her cheeks was the blazing fire, for Solomon had taken courage and was sitting beside her, inquiring kindly when she "was took," and if he shouldn't go and "fetch the doctor?"

"You see, Tirzah," he said, with a guilty laugh, "I allers look at your chimbly the fust thing in the mornin'—I've kinder got into the habit. I know you don't like it, but—eh—why, Tirzah, woman, whatever ails ye?"

"Solomon," chied Tirzah, and she almost screamed it in her excitement. "I—I do like it. I—oh, Solomon—I didn't build a fire a purpose."

And Solomon—

He rose then and there and kissed her!—Housekeeper.

TONS OF BRIGHT GEMS.

The World's Supply of Diamonds Weighs 5,000,000 Carats.

It is estimated that the total world production of diamonds up to date approximates 5,000,000 carats, says the Baltimore American. As we are not in the habit of weighing our diamonds by the ton, we are in some doubt concerning the proper system of computation, whether troy or avoirdupois, long ton or short ton. According to the system used by those who do weigh their diamonds in ton quantities, the result would be in the neighborhood of twenty or twenty-five tons of sparklers now appearing as factors in the joys and miseries of a world which has substituted diamonds for the beads and wampum of its ancestors.

The regions contributing to this supply and the percentage of their contribution appear as follows: South Africa, 81.5 per cent; Brazil, 18 per cent, and the remaining .5 per cent divided among Borneo, India, New South Wales and British Guiana, with North America and Russia supplying specimens. The last two of these countries have furnished just about enough to equip an opera box for a single evening. The deep obligation of society to South Africa is fully apparent. The price of diamonds has been heavily advanced during the last year or two, but it is simply appalling to think what the price would have been without the South African supply. Society, American, English and continental, should daily thank heaven for Kimberley and Jagersfontein.

We are unable to give the cubic measurement of the total collection, but, so far as weight is concerned, it would make a load for a medium-sized freight car.

GERMAN ELEMENT IN LEAD.

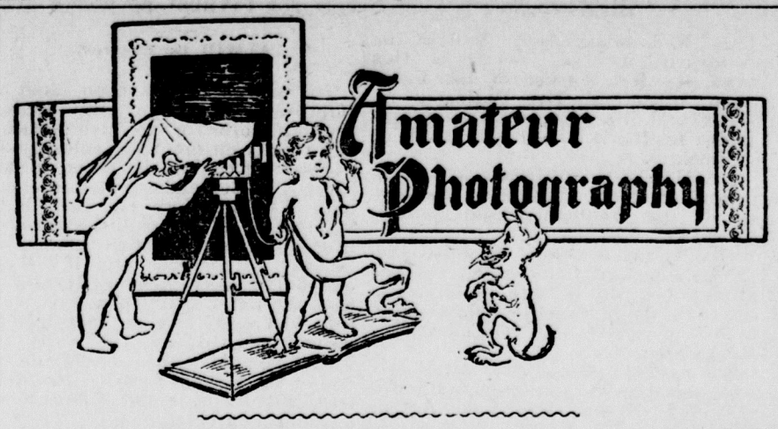
Numerically It Holds First Place Among American People.

A German writer says that in 1790 German blood ran in the veins of about one-fifth of the population of the United States. In 1830 the Anglo-Saxon-Puritan element numbered 2,964,717, the German element 2,695,167 and the American population, in which the several European strains had already become so thoroughly blended as to be no longer easily distinguishable, 4,852,717.

At the century's end he finds in the United States 25,477,583 Germans, as compared with 12,713,036 descendants of the "American" inhabitants in 1830, and 12,118,640 Anglo-Saxons. The Teutonic element (Germans, Scandinavians, Dutch and Belgians) is given as 43 per cent of the total white population. But very little reflection upon the foregoing figures will be required to convince our readers that in the course of a century a large part of the German element—which was important at first and has been increasing so rapidly that it now holds the first position numerically and is indeed twice as strong as the Anglo-Saxon in that sense—must have become by intermarriage thoroughly amalgamated with the descendants of British colonists and the ninetenth century immigrants from Great Britain.

It is a fair presumption that the influence of German blood—the inheritance of "the best of the German nationality"—may be traced in the more or less useful careers of very many of the prominent Americans whose names give no uncertain indication of their German origin or of German blood derived through some ancestress.—Harper's Weekly.

A doctor is a wise guy with spectacles who charges you $2 for advising you to eat less and exercise more.



Many over-exposed negatives can be saved, when using a two-solution developer, by keeping at hand a very dilute solution of No. 1, in the proportion of about one to eight of water. When the image during development flashes up and threatens to cloud over, quickly transfer the plate to this diluted mixture, the effect being to instantly retard development and cause the negative gradually to acquire density and detail. After a minute or so, the developer may be again poured over the plate for a brief moment, then poured off and replaced by the No. 1, and so on, until development is complete. A negative equal to one correctly exposed will result, having good gradation and plenty of detail.—Camera and Dark Room.

The depth of tone in a background greatly affects the resulting portrait. The matter is one which must at one time or another have received the attention of every thoughtful portraitist, one of whom here gives his experiences. He suggests that for the purpose of studying the influence of the background it is only necessary to take into consideration three simple cases—a dark, a light, and an intermediate background—and with these a few experiments will demonstrate that the selection made for any particular subject will in no small measure influence the resulting portrait. With a sitter in dark clothing, the darker background will strongly concentrate the interest on the face, and by comparison with them will reduce the apparent strength of the shadows therein. With light drapery the effect is exactly opposite, the drapery drawing attention from the face, and by its suggested lightness increasing the apparent depth of the shadows. A medium tint in the background has the effect of making the interest more general, and, being nearer the shade of the darker portions of the face, it tends to reduce the contrasts. —Camera Craft.

OUR VENOMOUS SNAKES.

What to Do if Bitten by a Rattlesnake or Copperhead.

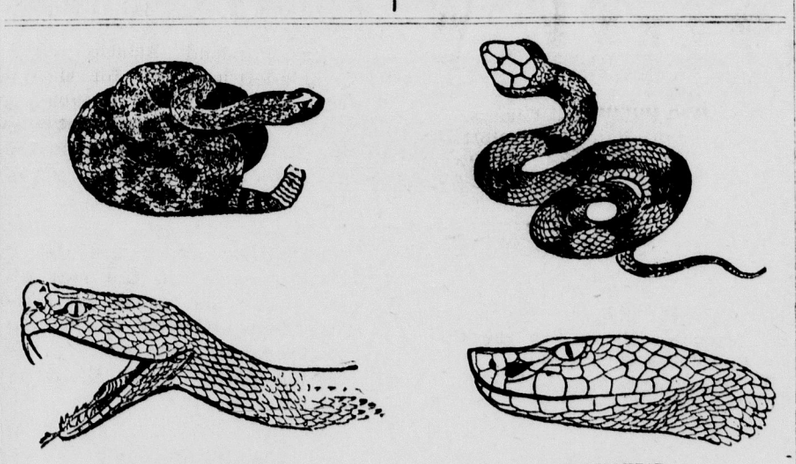
There are only few varieties of venomous snakes in this country. The chief of them are the rattlesnake and the copperhead. In the South is to be found a variety of rattlesnake, the diamond-backed rattler, and a variety of copperhead that lives around ponds and rivers, called the water moccasin. Farther West, on the other side of the Mississippi River, there are several other varieties of rattlesnake.

The power of the venom of the rattlesnake is not nearly as great as is usually supposed.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who has made a life study of serpents, says that no more than two dogs in nine die after being bitten by rattlesnakes.

The poison of the copperhead is less virulent than that of the rattlesnake, and the copperhead is becoming one of the scarcest of American serpents.

The Northern variety of rattlesnake (crotalus—a rattle; horridus—horrid) grows to a length of from three to five feet. It varies from a yellowish brown to almost a dead black above, with three rows of irregular darker spots running together in zigzag blotches. The under parts are grayish-yellow.



COMMON RATTLESNAKE. HEAD AND FANGS OF SAME. COPPERHEAD. HEAD OF SAME.

Of course, the specific feature of a rattlesnake is its rattle, which, as everybody knows, is a series of bony rings at the end of its tail.

It has been generally supposed that the number of these indicates the number of years the rattlesnake has lived, but this is a delusion. More than one rattle is occasionally produced in a year, and the snake is apt to lose rattles by acident.

The rattle of the snake sounds much like the vibrating noise made by some kinds of grasshoppers. If you hear such a sound near you, it is just as well to pause and look sharply. If the noise ceases gradually when you remain motionless and starts up again when you move, it is evident that it is not produced by an insect.

Fortunately, crotalus horridus is not an active, aggressive fellow. If you give him the opportunity he will move out of your way.

It is a mistake, however, to fancy that he must coil to strike. He prefers to strike from a coil, because it gives him a greater reach, but he will launch himself in any direction, coiled or uncoiled.

At best he can only strike half the length of his body. It is easy to keep out of harm's way. He never pursues a foe, and, as his eyesight is poor and his movements, except when he strikes, rather slow and sluggish, he is not hard to kill.

Even when he bites he does not always inject poison in the wound. He is economical of his venom, and does not waste any when he can help it.

It is always wise, when strolling about in a country in which rattlesnakes may be encountered, to carry a strong staff or stick.

Many harmless snakes, when surprised and alarmed, vibrate the tips of their tails rapidly, and if this is done among dry leaves the sound made is not unlike that made by a crotalus horridus shaking his rattles.

The copperhead (trigono—triangular; contortrix—twister), the only other venomous snake most people are likely to meet outside of museums or zoological collections of animals in this country, is closely allied to the rattlesnake.

It has a thick body, from two to three feet long; a short tail, without rattles, and is slow and clumsy in its movements; but, lurking as it does in moist and shadowy places, and giving no warning of its proximity, it is more dreaded than the rattlesnake. The copperhead is a rather light, reddish-brown above, with a series of transverse darker bands which widen on the sides into patches.

Its tail ends with a horny point, but it has no ratties. It is not seen so often as the rattlesnake, and unless one treads upon it it is not apt to make an attack.

All other snakes in this section of the continent of North America are absolutely harmless.

The cure for snake bites in common practice is to fill the patient full of whisky, which, in the opinion of the writer, is a great mistake, as the venom and the whisky together have a much more violent action on the heart than is safe, especially to one who is subject to heart weakness.

One of the best remedies for the bite of a venomous snake is common cooking soda, which has the advantage of being a domestic article always kept on hand. A cord is fastened tightly above the wound to form a ligature. The wounded spot is then cut as deeply as the fangs may have entered. Let the wound bleed freely. Suck it with the mouth, after which put soda in the cut, as well as on the wound, changing the soda as often as it turns black. Strange to say, rattlesnake venom taken into the stomach is quickly and safely assimilated by the digestive organs.

As much as thirty drops have been taken at once without harm to the experimenter, who, however, was careful to rinse the mouth and teeth with soda and water at once after taking that amount.

Another remedy is ammonia, which, if applied promptly and freely, will cure almost any kind of a snake bite.

If the foot is bitten, prepare a footbath of a quart of coal oil mixed with a teacupful of salt.

This will also cure the bite of copperheads.

Turpentine applied at once will often cure snake bites. It absorbs and deadens the poison.

Of course, a doctor should be sent for as soon as possible.—J. C. Beard, in Washington Post.

Any Man.

Tess—She says she will never marry until her ideal comes to her and says, "I love you."

Jess—What is her ideal?

Tess—A man, of course.—Philadelphia Press.

If you get in the habit of saying good things of people, you will be surprised at how many more you can think of.

Mrs. Anderson, Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praises Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know. I wish such women knew the value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen many cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit, who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it." —MRS. R. A. ANDERSON, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla. — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

No other medicine for women has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

Not an Exception.

Saphead—So youh-aw done think the clothes make the-aw-man, Miss Caustique?

Miss Caustique—Well, they certainly didn't in your case, at least.

A reward of fame and money awaits him who supplies our needs with something better—as "Old Gilt Edge Whisky." Wichman, Lutgen & Co., 29-31 Battery street, S. F., sole proprsetors.

Identified.

Jones—We had shortcake for dessert at our boarding house yesterday.

Smith—Are you sure it was shortcake?

Jones—Of course I am. I recognized it by the strawberry mark.

Les than 7 per cent of the power used in manufacturing plants in the United States is electric.

Miller's Milwaukee Beer—the best in market. Sprunance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, agents.

Adopt American Skirt.

London is adopting the American fashion in women's riding skirts, the old form of side saddle skirt is giving way to the new style for riding astride. It is claimed for this skirt that it is more healthy and certainly more secure than the old style, while it has the great advantage of developing the figure equally on both sides. As is well known, the side saddle invariably makes the wearer larger on the one hip than the other, a defect which has to be met by making young pupils ride first on one side and then on the other. The new style has become quite popular with the women of the Exmoor hunt, while many others in different parts of England have also adopted it.

The side saddle skirt is a comparatively modern invention, being introduced by Anne of Luxembourg the queen of Richard II., who gave utterance to the royal dictum that women were no longer to ride astride, but were to use the side saddle as she did. That this order was heeded by the women of the land is noted by Knighton, who tells us that by 1341 "the side saddle had become general among ladies of the first rank at tournaments and in public."

So much appears to be fact; but the story prevails that Queen Anne had one leg longer than it really ought to be, and to hide this deformity she introduced the side saddle skirt.

Not at Home in Natural History.

"Here's a curious item, Joshua," exclaimed Mrs. Lemington, spreading out "The Billville Mirror" in her ample lap. "The Nellie E. Williams, of Gloucester, reports that she saw two whales a cow and a calf, floating off Cape Cod the day before yesterday."

"Well, ma," replied old Mr. Leamington, "what's the matter with that?"

"Why, it's all right about the two whales, Joshua; but what bothers me is how the cow and the calf got 'way out there."

STOP DRINKING

I Cure In 3 Days to Stay Cured

DR. J. J. McKANNA
14 Geary Street,
San Francisco.
Telephone Main 1037.
PLEASANT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR WOMEN PATIENTS.

Get Rid of Scrofula

Bunches, eruptions, inflammations, soreness of the eyelids and ears, diseases of the bones, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, wasting, are only some of the troubles it causes.

It is a very active evil, making havoc of the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates it, cures all its manifestations, and builds up the whole system.

Accept no substitute.

When some men get above you by your aid, you realize it.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

As a self-whitewash for sin, nothing takes the place of brass.

No one forgets a fault or a wrong like a mother.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Base souls only find delight in the failures of others.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

God is kind to the do-nothing and makes him a good critic.

The failure always succeeds at criticism.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot, swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns, Ingrowing Nails and Bunions. All Druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

Upon friendship some people place value received.

The pen is mightier than the sword. What's the matter with the typewriter and a woman's tongue?

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd. 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Happiness is a habit worth cultivating.

Don't eat the same food all time, it is not healthy.

OLD-FASHIONED LANE.

It is One of the Institutions of Country Life.

"Speaking of old things, reminds me of a thing which seems to have been forgotten by some of my old friends," said a writer in the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "and it is a rather curious fact since it is so intimately related to some of the more affectionate things of the world. Why should we forget the lane? It is the one thing in the life of the man who knows and appreciates the country in which he lives, and who loves the poetry of it all. The long, dusty lane, with its shading, with its winding and willowy meandering—should we forget it? I think not.

"The 'no-fence law,' which has been so popular in some States may have put the lane out of business to some extent. But I decline to believe that the lane will disappear altogether. There is too much of the poetry of the country associated with it, and we must not lose sight of the gentler things as we go along. Strolling down the lane! Did you ever stop to think what that means? It means a world of things when you come to think of it. It is the story of many lives. Men who have grown up in the country will understand what it means to the men and women, or boys and girls, who happen to live in the country. Let us preserve the lane. We are doing away with many of the old things. But it seems to me there is a point at which we should draw the line. And that point is reached when we come to those things which are so much a part of our life, and so much a part of the lives of persons who have lived in some other time."

Arab Butter Making.

Among the Arabs an interesting department of woman's duty is dairy work. This, like all other operations, is carried out on an old-fashioned and patriarchal plan. To make butter, for instance, a small sheepskin is filled with milk and tied to a ring in the wall. The woman then sits flat on the floor and rocks it to and fro till little balls of butter begin to form within. These grow larger and larger and accumulate and are finally brought out as one big lump. The remaining milk is then boiled on the fire with bits of meat. The male members of the family now come together; a large dish of cooked rice is placed before them and the boiled milk poured over it. Then, making balls of the mixture with their hands, each member quickly swallows his share and rises to wash his hands. This done, the girls and mother sit down and eat what the men are pleased to leave.

Of 1,200 locomotives in use in Japan 500 are American made.

TORMENTING RHEUMATISM

Columbus, Ohio, May 20, 1903.

Six years ago I had a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism. I was laid up in bed for six months, and the doctors I had did me no good. They changed medicines every week and nothing they prescribed seemed to help me. Finally I began the use of S. S. S. My knee and elbow joints were swollen terribly, and at one time my joints were so swollen and painful that I could not close them when opened. I was so bad that I could not move knee or foot. I was getting discouraged, you may be sure, when I began S. S. S., but as I saw it was helping me I continued it, and to-day I am a sound well man and have never had a return of the disease. S. S. S. purified my blood and cured me of this severe case of Rheumatism after everything else had failed. I have recommended it to others with good results.

R. H. CHAPMAN.
1355 Mt. Vernon Ave.

The poisonous acids that produce the inflammation and pain are absorbed into the blood and Rheumatism can never be conquered till these are neutralized and filtered out of the blood and system. S. S. S. goes directly into the circulation and attacks the disease itself. It purifies and restores the blood to a healthy, vigorous condition. It contains no potash, alkali or other strong minerals, but is guaranteed entirely vegetable. Write us and our physicians will advise without any charge whatever. Our book on Rheumatism sent free.

SSS

The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

ANTIDOTE FOR CARBOLIC ACID.

An Englishman Has Tried Turpentine with Success.

A remarkable discovery has apparently been made by a Dublin veterinary surgeon named Allen, respecting an antidote for carbolic acid poisoning.

Some time ago his attention was drawn to two horses which were evidently suffering from poisoning. On examining one he noticed that the mucous surface of the mouth was blanched, and that the animal was staggering. There was a general twitching of the muscles, the eyes were staring and the animal was rapidly assuming a comatose condition. Mr. Allen asked for some oil, linseed for preference, if any kind of oil that was handy. Some was brought, and about two wine glasses full administered to one of the animals, the effect being, to quote the words of Mr. Allen, miraculous. For the first time he then noticed that the "oil" which had been given to the horse was the ordinary turpentine of commerce. So satisfied was he with the result that he gave the second horse a dose, although at the time the animal was unconscious. In about ten minutes it recovered, and both horses were at work the next day as if nothing had happened.

Not long after this, by a peculiar coincidence, Mr. Allen was asked to look at a blacksmith who after drinking a glass of stout, had become very ill. In the forge the veterinary found the smith in a condition of coma, a strong smell of carbolic acid pervading the premises. Ultimately he discovered that the man had drunk out of the wrong vessel, and imbibed a solution of the acid instead of the stout. A doctor was at once sent for, but, in the meantime, Mr. Allen administered a dose of turpentine that happened to be on the premises, and the man not only quickly recovered, but resumed his work within an hour.—London Times.

A Sioux Indian Custom.

Among the Sioux Indians a common custom exists. When one family borrows a kettle from another, it is expected when the kettle is returned a small portion of the food that has been cooked in it will be left in the bottom. Should this custom be disregarded by anyone, that person would never be able to borrow again, as the owner must always know what has been cooked in her kettle. A white woman on one occasion returned a scoured kettle, intending to teach a lesson in cleanliness, but her act became the talk of the camp, as a fresh example of the meanness of the whites.

Satisfactory.

"I have given your proposal due consideration," said the fair maid, "and have made up my mind not to marry you, after all."

"That's right, my dear," replied the young man in the parlor scene. "Marry me first and the others one at a time after we are divorced."

Naturally.

Tom—So you are going to marry that little widow, eh?

Jack—Yes; it's all settled.

Tom—Well, you have my best wishes, but I wouldn't want to be a woman's second husband.

Jack—That's all right, old man. I'd rather be her second husband than her first!

He Told Her the Worst.

"Doctor," said the beautiful young woman who had become the wife of a rich old man, "tell me the worst. I will be brave and try to bear it."

Leading her gently from her suffering husband's bedside, the doctor answered: "Nerve yourself, then for a terrible shock. He's going to get well."—Chicago Record-Herald.

To Be Sure.

Little Johnny—Say, pa, will you buy me a pair of roller skates?

Pa—What in the name of common sense do you want with a pair of roller skates?

Little Johnny—Why, pa, I want to use them for mowing the lawn in summer and shoveling snow in winter. What else could I use them for, pa?

WEST AFRICAN CANNIBALS.

They Cultivate Their Fields, but Plow Fully Armed.

An interesting story is told by the commissioners who have been engaged for the last eighteen months in fixing the Anglo-German frontiers in West Africa between the Town of Yola and Lake Tchad. The region traversed is little known, owing to the hostility of the tribes. The Fulani villagers were found quite friendly, but beyond Lau, a large town on the Bernu, there lay a mountainous region inhabited by pagans, who in many cases were cannibals. They were found to be a most industrious people, who cultivated their fields with a good deal of method. In most cases, says Reuter, they were practically naked, but were always armed. Even when at work in the fields plowing they carried a full kit of spears, shields and poisoned arrows.

The arrows are much dreaded, for they are tipped with a deadly poison extracted from vegetables and from dead bodies. This is carried in small bottles, and when fresh it proves fatal in a few minutes. These people are adepts at game stalking, and disguise themselves as birds and animals in order to approach their prey. They are smaller than the Fulani, being often quite dwarfish, and they live in flimsy grass huts perched in inaccessible nooks among the mountains.

At Kuba the sheikh of British Bornu rode out to greet Colonel Jackson, at the head of 300 horsemen and a large number of men on foot. He was accompanied by a band and dancing girls. His people carried enormous spears, and some wore old armor, while the horses were caparisoned with housings like those of the crusaders. The survey has proved that existing maps are to a large extent inaccurate, and has placed the boundary farther to the east, thus enlarging the British sphere.—London Express.

Highly Polished Table Manners.

"I must warn you, Bridget," said Mrs. Nuritch, "to see that the peas are thoroughly mashed."

"Mashed, is it?" remarked the new cook in surprise.

"Yes; Mr. Nuritch is so high-strung, you know, they make him nervous when they roll off his knife."—Philadelphia Press.

Lesson For Women.

Jersey Shore, Pa., Sept. 26 (Special)—"Dodd's Kidney Pills have done worlds of good for me." That's what Mrs. C. B. Earnest of this place has to say of the Great American Kidney Remedy.

"I was laid up sick," Mrs. Earnest continues, "and had not been out of bed for five weeks. Then I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and now I am so I can work and go to town without suffering any. I would not be without Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have good reason to praise them everywhere."

Women who suffer should learn a lesson from this, and that lesson is, "cure the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and your suffering will cease." Woman's health depends almost entirely on her kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills have never yet failed to make healthy kidneys.

It Certainly Was.

Riffraff—Hear about Peckem?

Biffbang—No; what about him?

Riffraff—They say his wife made it so hot for him that he had to leave home.

Biffbang—Well, that certainly was a shrewed move on his part.

REAR ADMIRAL HICHBORN

Recommends Pe-ru-na.---Other Prominent Men Testify.

Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, of the United States Navy, in a recent letter from Washington, D. C., gives Peruna the following endorsement:

"After using Peruna for a short period, I can now cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy to any one who is in need of an invigorating tonic."

--Philip Hichborn.

Rear Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. Navy writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I have used your Peruna with satisfaction, and can cheerfully recommend the remedy as an effective cure for coughs and colds."—J. A. Howell.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men representing all classes and stations are equally represented.

Pe-ru-na is a Preventative and Curative Medicine for Catarrh.

Hon. E. H. Fitch, formerly special United States Attorney, State of Virginia, writes from the Census Office building, Washington, D. C., as follows: "People cannot live in the variable climate of the Eastern and Atlantic Coast states and escape liability to colds and catarrhal affections. The wide and common prevalence of these ailments is proof enough of the assertion. I have been no exception, but I have found a sure means for combating those greatest objections to this climate, and that is Peruna. Taken as directed, it is a cure for present catarrhal afflictions and a preventative of future distress of that kind."—E. H. Fitch.

"Pe-ru-na a Very Effective Remedy."

Hon. Robert W. Davis, member of Congress from Florida, writes from House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I can cheerfully recommend your remedy, Peruna, as a very effective cure for coughs, colds and catarrh."—Robert W. Davis.

Colds Not Promptly Cured are Sure to Cause Catarrh.

Peruna cures catarrh. That is all that Dr. Hartman claims for it. But catarrh assumes various phases in the human system.

The day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true today of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no one hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

WHERE THERE ARE COWS

No matter how few or how many, there should be a

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Its use means Pure Milk, Heavy Cream, and the Best of Butter. No Home Dairy—no Country Place—complete without a DE LAVAL.

If you will tell us the number of cows you are milking we will send you our 1904 Catalogue and other valuable dairy information Free.

The De Laval Dairy Supply Co. 9-11 Drumm St., San Francisco. 107 First St., Portland, Oregon

Consumption is four times as frequent in families whose annual income is less than $300 as it is in families receiving more than $1,200.

Chin Yung Yen has won a fellowship at Columbia University. No other Chinaman has achieved this honor.

Austen Chamberlain is 41 years old, but betrays no inclination for matrimony. His father, Joseph Chamberlain, has been married three times.

A true and genuine impudence is ever the effect of ignorance, without the least sense of it.—Steele.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

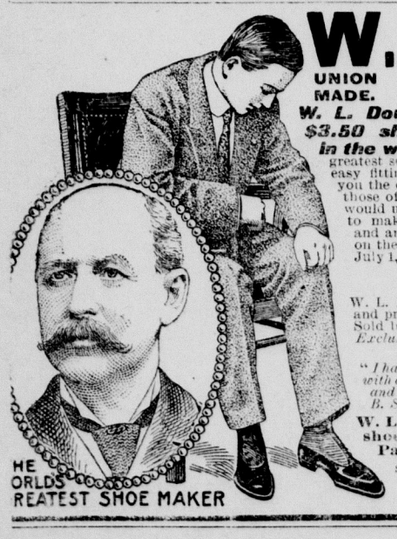
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES

UNION MADE. FOR MEN.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high-grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were

$6,263,040.00.

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere. *Fast Color Eyelets used Exclusively.*

Superior in Fit, Comfort and Wear.

"I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the last twelve years with absolute satisfaction. I find them superior in fit, comfort and wear to others costing from $5.00 to $6.00." B. S. McCUE, Dept. Col., U. S. Int. Revenue, Richmond, Va.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather made.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE GIVING FULL INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SHOE MAKER

On the Bargain Counter.

He—A penny for your thoughts.

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S. F. N. U. No. 40, 1904

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Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE.**

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of $2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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